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THE BEAUTIFUL----

Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow!
Why is its coming so backward and slow?
Over the housetops—over the left—
Oh, if it only knew how bereft,
Sad and unhappy without it we droop,
Would it come whirling through garden and
stoop,
Dancing,
Prancing,
Winking its eye,
Bringing relief from the heat of July?
Beautiful snow, with its silvery locks,
Pure as a mugwump, gentle as Knox.

Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow!
We will buy tickets, you just give the show.
Now is the time for the maiden in white
Poems on beautiful snow to recite.
Aisles will be crowded clear back to the door,
Mad men will stamp for another encore;
Rapping,
Clapping,
Women and men
Loudly will cry: "You must speak it again!"
Beautiful snow! It will capture the crowd,
Fill up your coffers and make your dad proud.

Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow!
Where is the author? Your name we must know.
Have we reviled you and tossed a few bricks?
How could you ever have played such low tricks?
We shall in eager yet dignified haste
Pass resolutions extolling your taste.
Lonely
Only
Man with the goods,
If you will kindly come out of the woods,
We shall most cheerfully, when you are known,
Furnish a hall of fame all of your own.
—Chicago News.

THE NETWORK GIRL.

She wears a network waist,
Her stockings are network, too;
I look at her openwork sleeves and see
Her soft arms gleaming through.
When she lifts her fluffy skirts
A little way, ah, me!
I see the dainty bits of white
That peep through the filigree.

You say it is rude of me
To look through the network waist,
Or to gaze below when she lifts her skirts,
So dainty and eke so chaste?
Nay, say not so! It were rude
If I should neglect to see,
For why is she wearing her network things
If not to be seen by me?

SAILORS' MASCOTS.

They Are the Unalloyed Delight of the Seafaring Man.

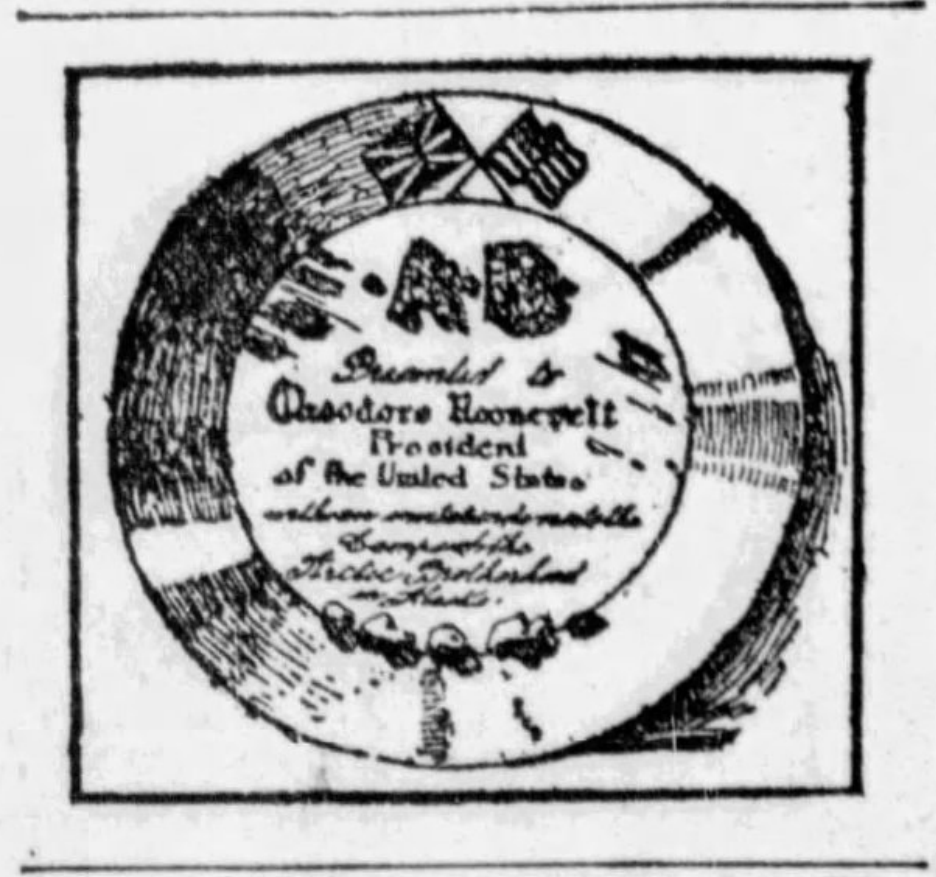
Jack Tar is notoriously improvident, and most of our naval seamen, when they get ashore, spend their money, be it more or less, with a lavish hand. Shore leave is limited to twenty-four hours, but in that brief time the unrestrained sailor manages to run through with all the cash he carries with him. He plunges into a whirl of dissipation, and is oftentimes cheated or robbed of a good share of his ready assets, but a percentage of the latter is also apt to go for anything that happens to strike his almost childish fancy. Mascots are the seafarer's delight, and whatever he may come across which seems to him to have a talismanic property he is bound to buy it if he can.

Hence, when the "pier jumpers," as those on shore leave are technically called, return in well filled barges to the ship and, under direction of the master at arms, climb up on deck, they are likely to bring with them a miscellaneous collection of goats, dogs, parrots, monkeys, roosters, etc. One sailor on the Kearsarge, either in or out of his senses at the time, went so far as to purchase as a mascot a colored baby from its mother for the sum of forty cents, and came aboard with it in his arms. He was not allowed to retain it, however, and the child was eventually returned to its repentant and hysterical parent.

How many of the mascots may be kept on board lies within the discretion of the captain. A liberal policy is pursued in this matter, but manifestly there is a limit to the number of those that can be accommodated. The surplus is sent ashore without delay. When the returned "pier jumpers" are lined up while the ship's writer calls the roll to discover the laggards it is one of the most perplexing duties of the officer of the deck to decide what dumb creatures may or may not be added to the vessel's menagerie. If the vessel is on her way homeward from the tropics she usually carries a large variety of living presents for the home friends of the sailors, but these are only temporary tenants of the hold, and not permitted to remain on board long.—Leslie's Weekly.

GOLD PAN FOR PRESIDENT

One of the unique presents bestowed upon President Roosevelt during his tour of the West was a solid gold miner's pan, from the Arctic Brotherhood of Alaska, members of which organization endured the hardships of the frozen North in Alaska in quest of the yellow metal, and who have centralized in Seattle, Wash. The pan is 20 carats fine and weighs 20 ounces. The metal of which it is made came from the mines of Nome and other Alaskan camps. The pan is inscribed with the President's name and title, and also bears an invitation to the Chief Magistrate to visit Alaska.



The Arctic Brotherhood was organized on the steamboat City of Seattle in the early rush to the Klondike. From the first it grew rapidly and now numbers thousands of members, many of whom are the prominent men of Alaska.

Suez Optimism.

At the annual meeting of the Suez Canal Co. held in Paris in the early part of the month the tone of the reports was very optimistic. The president said that the canal had no reason to fear the competition of the Siberian railway, the possible construction of the Bagdad railway or the completion of the Panama canal. Passenger traffic would suffer some, but this represented only 2 per cent of the total receipts of the canal.

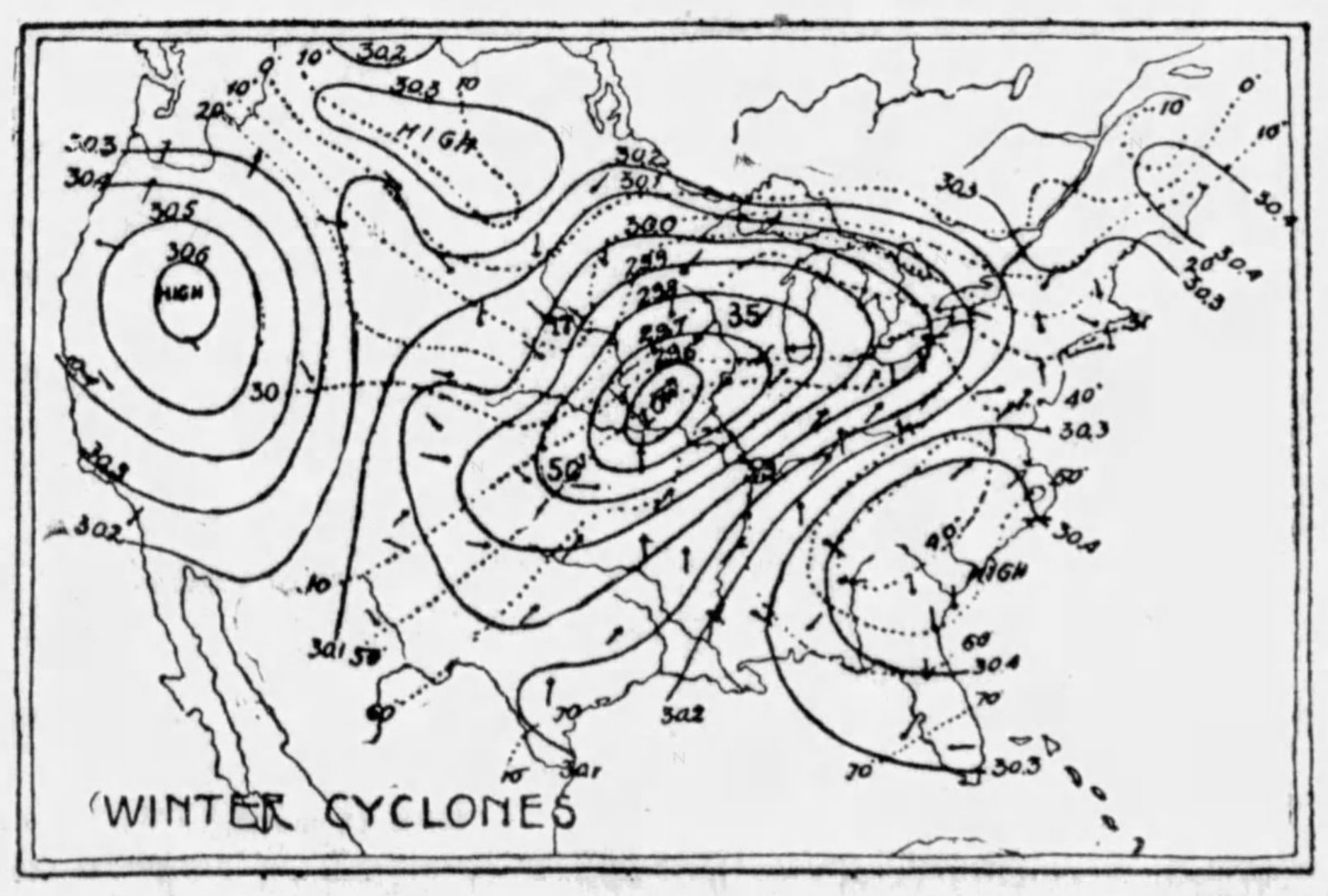
Getting Up-to-Date.

It is in contemplation to remove the saluting guns at the tower of London and substitute 40-pounder breechloaders.

SOMETHING ABOUT CYCLONES.

They Are Not Tornadoes—What an Anticyclone Is—"Lows" and "Highs."

The word "cyclone" is wrongly used by most people, and even by newspapers. When a storm destroys property or life or both, it is called a cyclone, when it is nothing of the sort. It is a tornado. A cyclone may bring heavy rain or snow, but it is not destructive to property and life after the manner of a tornado.



The map accompanying this article shows a typical cyclone. Its center is over portions of Iowa and Missouri, and is marked "low." That word refers to the barometer. The first and smallest circle—or rather oval—is marked 29.6 inches—the height of the mercury in the barometer. The curves from this outward are marked successively 29.7, 29.8, 29.9, 30.0, 30.1 and 30.2. These curved lines are called "isobars," or lines of equal pressure, as shown by the barometer. The dotted lines are those of equal temperature, or isotherms.

The entire area covered by these curved lines is a cyclone. The one depicted on the map is over a thousand miles in diameter. It struck the United States in Texas, and progressed northeast until its center—the area marked "low"—reached the valley of the St. Lawrence river, and followed that down to the gulf and then out on the Atlantic. This cyclone was in the position given on the map on December 15, several years ago. It was chosen for this illustration because it is a typical cyclone, and because, at the same time, there was a clearly marked anticyclone over the United States also. Its center was in Northern Nevada, and is marked "high." It will be noted that its central area shows the highest barometer—30.6 inches—and that the barometer gets lower as we go out in any direction from the central area, the isobars showing 30.5, 30.4 and 30.3 inches. This is exactly the reverse of the cyclone, in which the center shows the lowest barometer, and the pressure rises as we proceed outward from it.

Now, a little talk about the cyclone, or "low," or "general storm." They all mean the same thing.

We live on the surface of the earth, but at the bottom of the vast ocean of air which envelopes the globe. This atmospheric sea is believed to be from 450 to 500 miles deep. Of course the upper portions are extremely thin. Half the entire mass of air is in the first three and one-half miles above the level of the sea. Three-fourths of it are in the first six miles.

The atmosphere is in circulation constantly. The heat of the sun is the moving power. Along the equator are the hottest portions of the earth's surface.

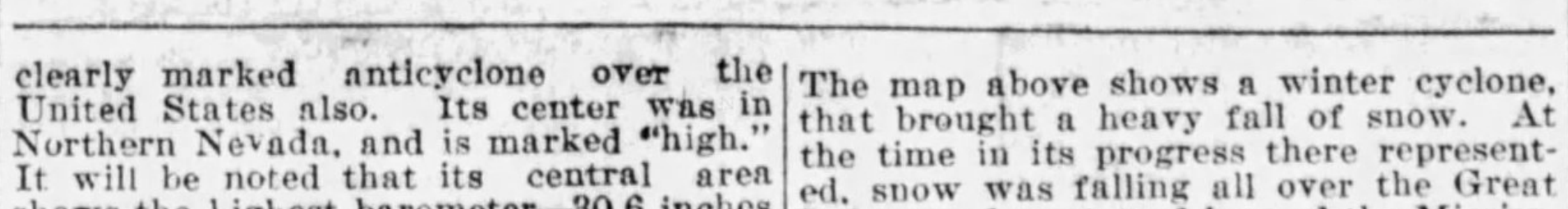


DIAGRAM THROUGH A CYCLONIC AREA.

The tropical sun, beating down upon land and sea, heats earth and water, and the air next to them. When air is heated, it expands, and becomes lighter. Therefore it rises. There is a belt of warm air rising around the earth at the equator all the time. Here there is generally an absence of winds, and sailors call it the zone of calms.

As the heated air rises, the cooler air from north and south flows in along the surface of the earth, to supply its place. North of the equator it flows southward; south of the equator it flows northward. The rotation of the earth makes these winds fall back in their progress toward the equator, so that those north of the equator flow from the northeast, those south of the equator from the southeast. These are the trade winds. They extend about 20 degrees on each side of the zone of calms.

But the hot air which rises over the zone of calms does not rise to the surface of the ocean of air. Not by any means. It goes up but a mile or two, and then pours out to the north and to the south, to take the place of the air of the trade winds blowing toward the equator.

Now the cyclone does not reach far up into the air. The diagram which shows a section of a cyclone is much exaggerated in thickness. This was necessary in order to make it clear. The cyclone on the map is a thousand miles across, and only about a mile thick, that is, it does not reach over a mile above the earth's surface. A circle cut out of cardboard the thickness of a visiting card, and six inches in diameter, expresses pretty correctly the relation between the thickness of a cyclone and its diameter.

A cyclone is thus a thin disk of air on the earth's surface; the air flows in toward the center along the ground; up through the center, with a spiral twist; and when it reaches the upper surface of the cyclone it flows out toward the circumference again. The spiral motion of the cyclone, in the north temperate zone, is contra-clockwise; that is, if a clock or watch be laid on the ground, face up, the motion is opposite to that of the hands. In the south temperate zone, the twist is the reverse—that is, clockwise.

It is not known how cyclones begin. Those that cross the United States, may begin in the southwest, or away up in the Canadian northwest; or they may come in from the Gulf of Mexico, or from the West Indies, or from the Pacific. They travel a general course which brings their centers across the Great Lakes. The chief exception to this rule is those which come in from the West Indies. The center of such a cyclone may reach the United States in Florida, or anywhere along the coast up to Cape Hatteras; then it curves to the northeast, and goes out over the Atlantic about Cape Cod.

No cyclones come in from the Pacific during the long, dry summer of that coast, but only in the winter. It usually takes a cyclone about five days to cross the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The time is less for one originating in the Gulf of Mexico, or in the West Indies. When they go out on the Atlantic, they are not lost there. They are generally felt by steamers between America and Europe. In fact the steamer route is the usual path of these storms. As they approach Europe they generally swing north, and disappear in high latitudes. A few reach the European coast, in France and the British Isles. An average of about two well-marked cyclones traverse the United States each month.

Now, as to the rain or snow accompanying a cyclone. Moisture is necessary to its generation. The air which flows into the cyclone must be more or less moist. The more moist, the more intense will be the storm. If the air be nearly dry, the circular movement will weaken, and soon disappear.

When the moist air flows in along the surface of the earth, and reaches the center of the cyclone, it rises. As it goes up, it grows cooler and cooler, until it gets so cool that it can not hold the invisible moisture. Fog is thus formed, and we have the beginning of a cloud. So the process goes on, the clouds getting thicker and thicker. The cloud-cap over the center of the cyclone is carried out by the air as it flows outward. Finally the amount of moisture is too great, and rain (or snow) begins to fall. The heaviest rainfall is just in front of the center.

The map above shows a winter cyclone, that brought a heavy fall of snow. At the time in its progress there represented, snow was falling all over the Great Lakes, and westward beyond the Mississippi—the heaviest fall being between the low area and Chicago. As the "low" area—the center—passes, the fall of rain or snow ceases, or soon thereafter.

The advancing edge of the cloud-cap of a cyclone extends northeastward a day or two in advance of the center. Its first showing is above the southwestern horizon, long before there is any other indication of the approaching "low" except the fall of the barometer. As the cyclone advances, the clouds overspread the sky, get heavier and denser; then comes the rain or snow. After the center passes, the return to clear weather is much more rapid than the oncoming of the storm.

A tornado is not a cyclone. It is an intense whirl of small dimensions. The central part, which creates destruction, is only a few rods wide, and the whole storm is but a mile or two across. Tornadoes often develop along the southern edge of a cyclone. They depend upon several causes, some of which are not clearly understood as yet. On the water, they develop waterspouts; on a desert region, standstorms.

An anticyclone is the direct opposite of the cyclone. Instead of the air going up through the center, in the anticyclone the air from above comes down, and spreads out over the surface. This outflow is gentle in most cases, but sometimes the air comes with a strong rush, and bitterly cold. This forms a blizzard. The center is an area of high barometer, hence anticyclones are called "high" areas. The map shows a well-developed one on the Pacific coast. The other two areas marked "high" are very gentle ones.

The area covered by an anticyclone is generally even greater than that of a cyclone. The weather accompanying the high is, as a rule, clear and cloudless. The descending air is of course cold; but there being no clouds, the earth's surface get the full benefit of the sun's heat. Hence we have hot days and cold nights in the summer—for when the sun sets, the earth's heat radiates very rapidly into space, there being no blanket of clouds to hold it in. The winds are usually very gentle, and the air dry. The anticyclones move eastward, but slower than cyclones. They have a habit of halting, sometimes for weeks. In the summer, such a halt brings drouth. The western drouth of 1900, which destroyed the corn, was caused by the halt of an anticyclone on the great plains.

Anticyclone weather is perfect, when it does not stay too long. It is calm and clear, with warm days and cool nights, the air pure and bracing. If it stays too long, it brings dry, stagnant, dusty days, and in the summer a great deal of heat.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

BY THE SEA.

Last year we paced the yellow sands
Beside the restless sea;
I held in mine your tiny hands
And drew you close to me;
I marked your blushes come and go,
The sight, the smile, the tear;
The words you whispered soft and low
Were music in mine ear.

We, too, were dreaming Love's young dream
Beside the murmuring sea;
Your presence made the whole earth seem
A paradise to me;
We said our love would never change,
Would no abatement know
While life should last—it seems so strange
'Twas just one year ago.

Once more we pace the yellow sands
Beside the summer sea;
I do not hold your tiny hands,
You do not cling to me;
I do not press you to my heart
And kiss your snowy brow—
We're strolling twenty yards apart,
For we are married now.
—Boston Courier.

ANARCHY TAUGHT BY EXAMPLE

What the "Well-to-do Rich People" of Chicago Have Been Doing.

When a rich and powerful corporation, enjoying the privileges of performing a public service at high rates of compensation is not content with a profit of a million dollars a year, but seeks by unlawful means to double or treble its annual receipts, that corporation is teaching anarchy by example.

When a merchant occupies one of the principal thoroughfares of the city as a private shipping yard, and subjects all passersby to great inconvenience, loss and delay, that merchant is teaching anarchy by example.

When a corporation, or group of corporations, organize the legislature of Illinois for purposes of public plunder, the persons responsible for that organization are teaching anarchy by example.

When men corrupt and debauch the city council to get from it exclusive and profitable privileges, they are teaching anarchy by example.

Men who, as private individuals or as members of a corporation, have been teaching anarchy in the manner described may arise at the meetings of social or reform organizations and denounce lawlessness, as practiced by the "lower classes," but their words will fall on unsympathetic ears. They will not gain the confidence of the community through hypocritical pretenses. They must practice what they preach. Talk is cheap. Actions are louder than words.

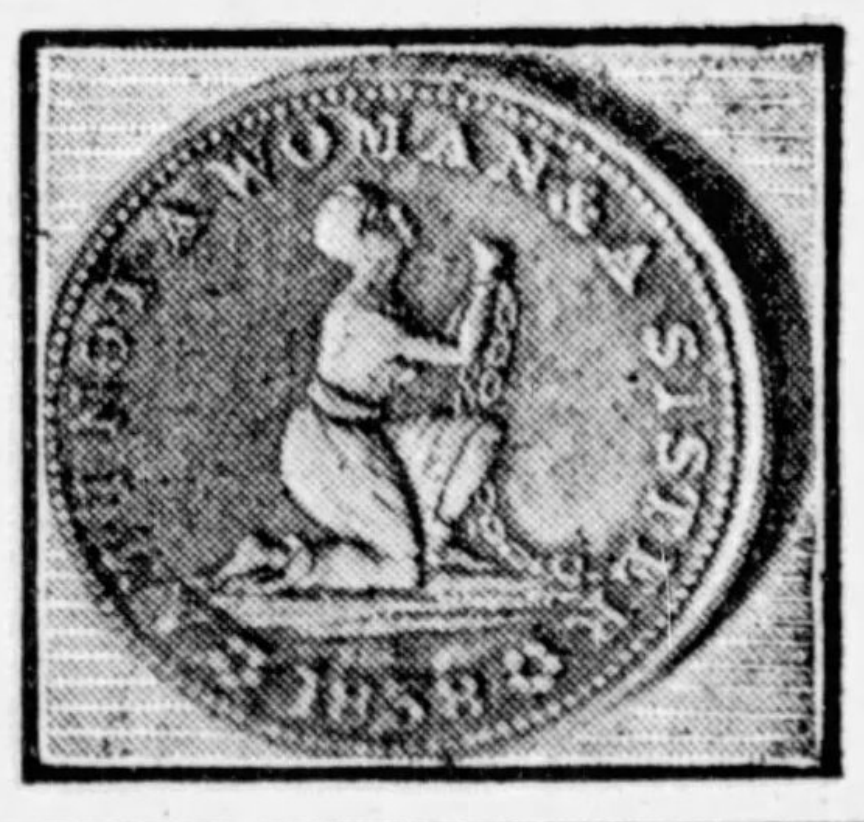
The well-to-do rich people of Chicago who have exploited the community for all it is worth during the last twenty-five years have much to answer for. They have set the example for lawlessness, of disregard for the welfare of their fellow-citizens, and of callous indifference to righteous public opinion. If some men of less wealth and inferior social standing and influence shall "better their example," those who took the first step in the direction of abusing public confidence and trespassing on private rights need not complain.—Chicago Tribune.

"UNDERGROUND" TOKEN.

One of the rarest of American copper coins is the underground railway token. Three years ago one was dug up in a garden in Indiana, and it was supposed to be the only one in existence, but two others are owned by descendants of the Quakers who were "conductors" on the "underground railway" for runaway slaves before the civil war.

The copper token is about the size of a 2-cent piece and of about the same thickness; the rim is unmilled and circling inside of it on the face are the words "United States of America;" on the reverse side is the figure of a kneeling woman, shackled. The figure is symbolical of the appeals the negroes were making to that settlement of liberty in the North which afterward led to their freedom. Only twenty of these pieces were made, and they had no special significance except to those who understood their meaning and bound themselves by solemn oaths to discharge every duty which their presentation placed upon those to whom they were sent.

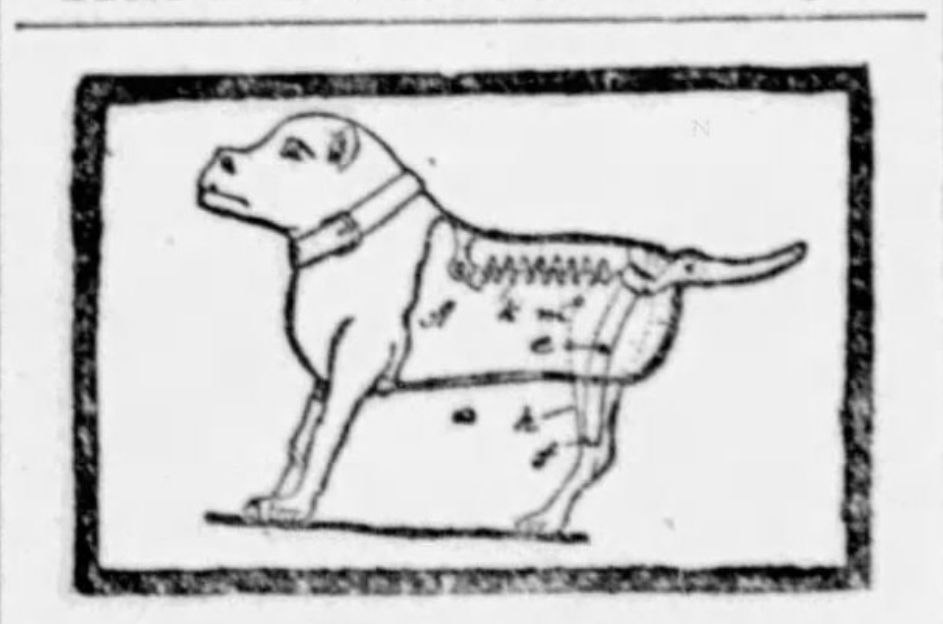
The runaway slave made his escape to some house in Indiana, which was a station on the so-calld "underground railway;" here a conductor would take him to another station, traveling at night. One of the tokens would be given to the next conductor by the one who brought the slave as evidence of his own good faith. The person to whom the talisman was presented was bound by his oath to conduct the fugitive to another station.



INGENIOUS TOY.

Here is a new and funny toy. The accompanying picture shows that it is in the form of a dog, yet it is in many respects different from the ordinary toy dog which has so long been familiar to children. In the interior of its body are certain things which would surely puzzle any one who had studied the anatomy of a dog. Among them are a pivoted trigger, a yoke-shaped bar and a spring. The bar is connected with the trigger and the spring is attached to the bar in such a manner as to control the latter when released from the trigger. Moreover, the tail of the animal is pivoted and the legs are connected with the bar, so that, thanks to this ingenious mechanism, the animal can be made to move and act as though it were really alive.

There is no doubt that children prefer animals which can move to those which are not gifted with the power of locomotion, and, therefore, there is little doubt that they will approve of this new dog with the wonderful tail and legs.



THE RED FLAMINGOES.

The flamingoes which come from the Bahama islands stand about five feet high. A noticeable feature about the latest arrivals of flamingoes at the Bronx Zoo, New York, is the brilliant red plumage of the birds. The flamingoes which have been the inmates of this park for several years are almost white, and the contrast is very striking, their bodies being of a bright coral red, with wings of vivid scarlet, which show jet black markings when extended to aid the birds in walking or when making the flight across their large cage. But, according to the bird man, this brilliant marking is not "fast," and much of it will disappear with the birds' first moult in captivity, growing lighter and lighter with each succeeding moult, until their present gaudy plumage is replaced by the washed-out pinkish white feathers of the older captives.

Lipton's Possessions.

Sir Thomas Lipton, an Irishman born in Scotland, two years a farm hand in South Carolina, owns 450 stores in England, two packing houses in America, employs 6,000 coolies growing tea and has spent two millions of his fortune of fifty million in failing to raise the yacht cup.

City of Mexico's "Thieves Market."

Among many of the interesting sights to be seen in the City of Mexico one of the oddest is what is called the 'Thieves' Market. On the rough, uneven pavement, as well as in the stalls, are displayed a motly array of articles purloined at different times and in different ways by the peons—nicked and cracked china, old lamps, nails, screws, carpenter tools of every kind; in fact, an endless variety of odds and ends, some of no value and some in good condition.

Sometimes one may come across some old relic the value of which lies chiefly in its oddity or antiquity. The majority of the peons are lightfingered and nothing is safe from their sly manipulations.

A story is told of an American who was walking through this market when she suddenly found herself face to face with the old faded photographs of her father and mother—likenesses she had thought safely hidden away in the recesses of her turnk. How they got there was a mystery. A medio (six and a quarter cents) restored to her the stolen treasures.

Articles of real value, such as jewelry, silver, clothing, are never found in the thieves' market. These find their way to the pawnshop or are disposed of out of town.

DELVING INTO THE PAST.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to the untiring embition of the students of Assyriaology for the knowledge that brings us face to face with the kings, conquerors, the giants of intellect, once the great civilizers of this planet, whose memory only a few years ago, was sealed up in the lost and forgotten ruins of Babylon and Nineveh. It is well worth the attention of our intellectual world to know that the decipherment of the so-called Cuniaform writing was a mighty task, and required a tremendous effort to make even a move in the right direction. Yet in spite of the endless patience and perseverance, there are dialects that still defy the genius of the scholar. It is not the anti-simatic motive nor the desire to impeach the old testaments, that has led the students of Assyriaology to undertake this wearisome and apparently (judging from the unjust criticism of persons absolutely unqualified to comment on this subject) thankless task. But it is the earnest and the scholarly desire to bring before the light of our civilization, the real facts that pertain to the origin and the source of that book that our time-honored credulity formerly has held it too sacred to be thus discussed.

It is no longer a myth that the Syrian monarchy under the Sargonide dynasty, enjoyed a civilization second to none. The Babylonian account of the creation, the finding of Moses, the ten commandments, the floods, the psalms, etc., with the exception of the names of persons and places, are identical with that of the Hebrew. For example, Babylonian account says Gilgamish was a mighty hunter before the Lord, but the Hebrew puts Nimrod a mighty hunter before the Lord. It is not the intention of the writer to go into any comparisons in this short sketch, but rather to give the public a verbatim translation of a prayer that might enable them to judge for themselves to what extent are the scholars justified in their assertion that the so-called Psalms of David are the unadulterated compilation of the Babylonian prayers. This prayer was uttered by Ashurbanipal to the God Nebo in 66 B. C.

I confess unto thee, O Nebo, in the assembly of the great gods, I pour out unto thee before all the great gods my sins. Let them not overwhelm my soul. My confession accept, that present I myself, thou hero among his brethren. (As for me), Asurbanipal, continually (and) forever, I cast myself to the feet of Nebo; I am prostrate, O Nebo, in the multitude of my sins.

The divine reply:

"With thee, O Asurbanipal, I, Nebo, shall be while days endure; thy feet shall not move, thy hands shall not be withdrawn; these thy lips shall not languish for my approach; thy tongue shall not utter the fear of thy lips; that which I speak is good; I will bestow upon thee; I shall raise up thy head; I will cause thy image to be brought into Ebarbara (the temple of Istar in Nineveh).

Nebo spake as follows: Thy mouth uttering good, even that which has come into the divine Urkitter (ur-kitter-ur—city of), thy image, which I have made, is come before me within the sanctuary of Ebarbara; thy destiny, which I have determined, has been brought before me. Thus: "Grant the desire (?) in the temple of the queen of the universe." Thy life has been brought before me, saying: "His life prolong, the life of Asurbanipal." Bowing down in his humility, Asurbanipal prays unto his lord: I magnify thee, O Nebo, forsake thou not me, even me; my life is written before thee; my soul reposes in the bosom of Beltis, wife of Bel, mother of the great gods. I magnify thee, O Nebo, thou mighty one. Abandon me not, even me, thy servant, in the midst of sins. There answered a breeze from the presence of Nebo, his (saying): "Fear not, O Asurbanipal; long life will I vouchsafe unto thee, favoring winds for thy life. I have appointed (for thee) my mouth, uttering that which is good, shall present thee in the assembly of the great gods. The confession of Asurbanipal, his sins are brought before Nebo, his Lord, that which he took at the feet of the queen of Nineveh he did not conceal in the assembly of the great gods, that which with the 'reed of divine Urkitter is recorded he did not conceal in the assembly of the great gods. In the multitude of my transgressions abandon me not, O Nebo. In the multitude of my sins (and) my sorrows, forsake thou not my soul.

Little wert thou, O Asurbanipal, when I committed thee to the (care of the) queen of Nineveh.

A babe wert thou; O Asurbanipal, when I satisfied thee on the knees of the queen of Nineveh.

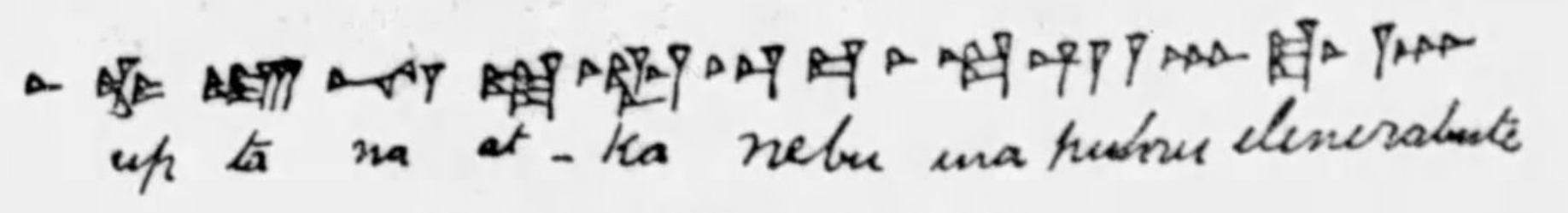
The plentiful paps which into thy mouth were put, thou didst suck with the two breasts.

Thy sins, O Asurbanipal, like the waves on the face of the water, shall come to naught.

Like the flowers (?) upon the face of all the earth, they shall vanish before thy feet.

Be thou of good cheer, O Asurbanipal, in the presence of the great gods, thou shalt be exalted to the highest heaven.

—By J. G. Halapleas.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A LINE OF THE ORIGINAL.

EVOLUTION IN THE CLAM-BAKE

No clambake is right up to the hour that does not include fried chicken, "Virginny" style. Little by little the folk who has a divine right, or think they have, to say what shall and what shall not be included in a clambake, add to the good things required on such an occasion till now it resembles a full course dinner with the clams no more prominent than any other feature. Which is an especially good arrangement for those who do not or cannot eat clams.

Like everything else in this age, the clambake has developed till there's little but the shell left of its starting point. In their first estates clambakes were family affairs, or were planned for the benefit of a church or charity, and there were only two courses, the first of clam chowder and the second of baked clams. They were always baked in seaweed near the water's edge, and the sweet tenderness of them was so satisfying to everyone that other delicacies were considered to be interlopers bound to dull the taste of the clam. But when the clambake was utilized for commercial purposes and a spirit of competition entered into its preparation, the list of edibles comprising one of the feasts began to grow. Fish of various sorts were served with it; eggs, corn and sweet potatoes and other things went into the "bake," and came out as by a miracle cooked just enough, but not a bit too much.

Then came a bold bid for favor by a daring proprietor in the announcement that lobsters would be served freely with his clambakes, and his bid was so warmly acepted that all his rivals had to do likewise, using oftentimes, if the truth must be told, in defiance of rigid laws of nature and of the state, what they playfully termed "chicken lobsters." Then it became conventional at these outdoor festivities to serve certain sweets and fruit for those who care for such kickshaws, and apparently a good many do, or they wouldn't abide with us as they have. And now it's fried chicken that must go into the general mixup, and it speaks worlds for the clam that is still able to hold its own and not have its name hyphenated with some one of these new charmers.—Boston Transcript.

A Waste of Time.

Finnegan—Don't be so lazy an' discouraged about it. The best way to foind out what ye kin do is to try.

Flanagan—Ay! But that's the worst way to foind out what ye can't do.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

New Use for Scare-Crows.

Scare-crows are now placed upon slate roofs in Victoria, B. C. The crows which swarm on the beach and dig for clams, fly over the building and drop the clams on the roof, by this means breaking the shells and leaving the meat free to be eaten. In many cases when the clams were dropped the slate was broken.

CHARACTER IN BUSINESS

It Is an Indispensable Requisite for the Highest Success.

While individual effort and achievement have been so largely merged in the collective enterprise characteristic of this age of corporations, combinations, and trusts, it is nevertheless true that individual character is as important as it ever was. This is particularly true of the men at the top. Every corporation takes its character largely from the men who control it. Its standing in the market depends not alone on its earnings, but even more on the reputation of its management. One of the greatest capitalists in the world said only a few days ago: "Investors pin their faith to the men at the top. They may be said to invest in character—the character of the men in control. Books may be manipulated and reports and statements "cooked" so as to tell this or that story, but character, in the long run, cannot be made to appear different than it really is, and the standing of a business is largely dependent on the character of the men who direct it."

Here is practical testimony from a practical man of a practical truth, which is often lost sight of, but which is, nevertheless, of the highest importance, and especially at this time. Appreciation of this truth ought to have a sobering and elevating effect on the men at the top. They stand for the corporation. Its stability is measured by the estimates formed of them. If they display moral and intellectual qualities such as universally command respect they give character and stability to the corporation. The latter may be doing a large business and paying large dividends, but if the men in control do not inspire confidence and respect, its securities suffer depreciation in the market. In commercial life, therefore, character still has market value. It is an asset worth more than many imagine. Mere ability may achieve much. Audacity may sometimes work marvels. The gambler may at times control the market. The mere possession of money is a tremendous power; but the highest success in the commercial world is possible only to the man who to ability and enterprise adds character.—Wall Street Journal.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Summer farming schools for town boys are to be opened near Brooklyn, and the lads will be taught vegetable cultivation.

The annual loss from the burning of buildings in the United States is about $135,000,000, not including cost of insurance and the appliances for fire protection.

Fifteen moose deer have been liberated in the Adirondack region, New York state, for the purpose of stocking the forest with that species of big game.

The exportation of oil of roses from Roumania last year amounted to 7,752 pounds, representing a value of over $600,000.

Mr. Kearley stated in the house of commons that the adulteration of milk in London is so great that the people of the metropolis pay the milkmen £30,000 for water.

Getting Back at Us.

The new Austrian tariff will be so high that it will be prohibitive to many articles exported from the United States.

A BIT OF FRENCH HISTORY

An Empire Lost for Want of the Right Sort of Riding Habit.

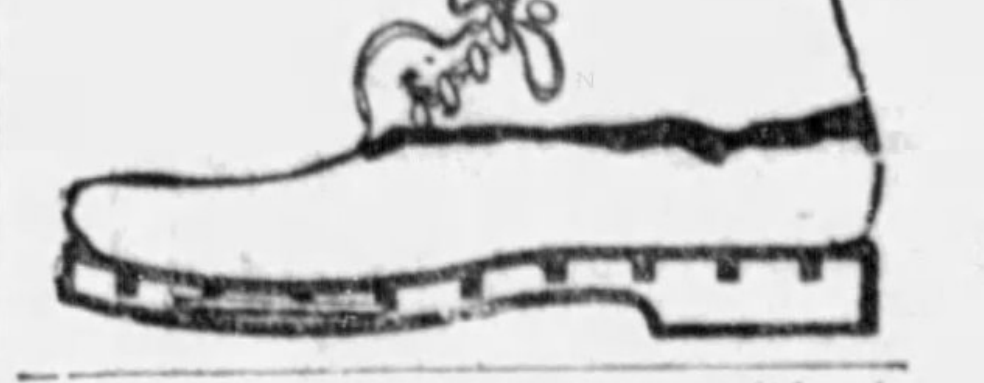
An old legend, which makes no pretense to truth, tells us how a kingdom was lost for want of a horseshoe nail. But a recent volume of sober historical and biographical purpose, written by Count d'Herrison, makes it appear that the Empress Eugenie, after the battle of Sedan, lost the chance to preserve the empire of her husband by not possessing exactly the right sort of riding habit. It was the evening of September 3, 1870.

The news of the surrender of the French army and of the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan had spread about Paris. The city was excited, and there was talk of a revolution and the banishment of the imperial family. At this juncture Emile de Girardin, a man who was trusted by the empress, and who had had no little experience during previous changes of government, arrived at the palace of the Tuileries. "If your majesty were to appear on horseback in the midst or the people," Girardin said, "and announce the abdication of the emperor in favor of the prince imperial, your own assumption of the title of empress regent, and the appointment of Thiers, as prime minister, the empire might be saved. Something must be done to turn the tide."

The empress accepted the advice. But when this leader of the world's fashion sought for a proper costume for her performance, it could not be found! The only riding habit in the Tuileries was a fantastic one of green, embroidered with gold and silver, made for a festal hunting occasion; and the hat was a not less fantastic three-cornered affair of the epoch of Louis Quinze. The empress felt that it would not do to appear in this garb on such an occasion. Her appearance in it might have the opposite effect upon the people from that which she intended. The plan had to be given up, the empress and the prince imperial were banished, and the Napoleonic empire was at an end.—London Society

Invention of Southern Woman.

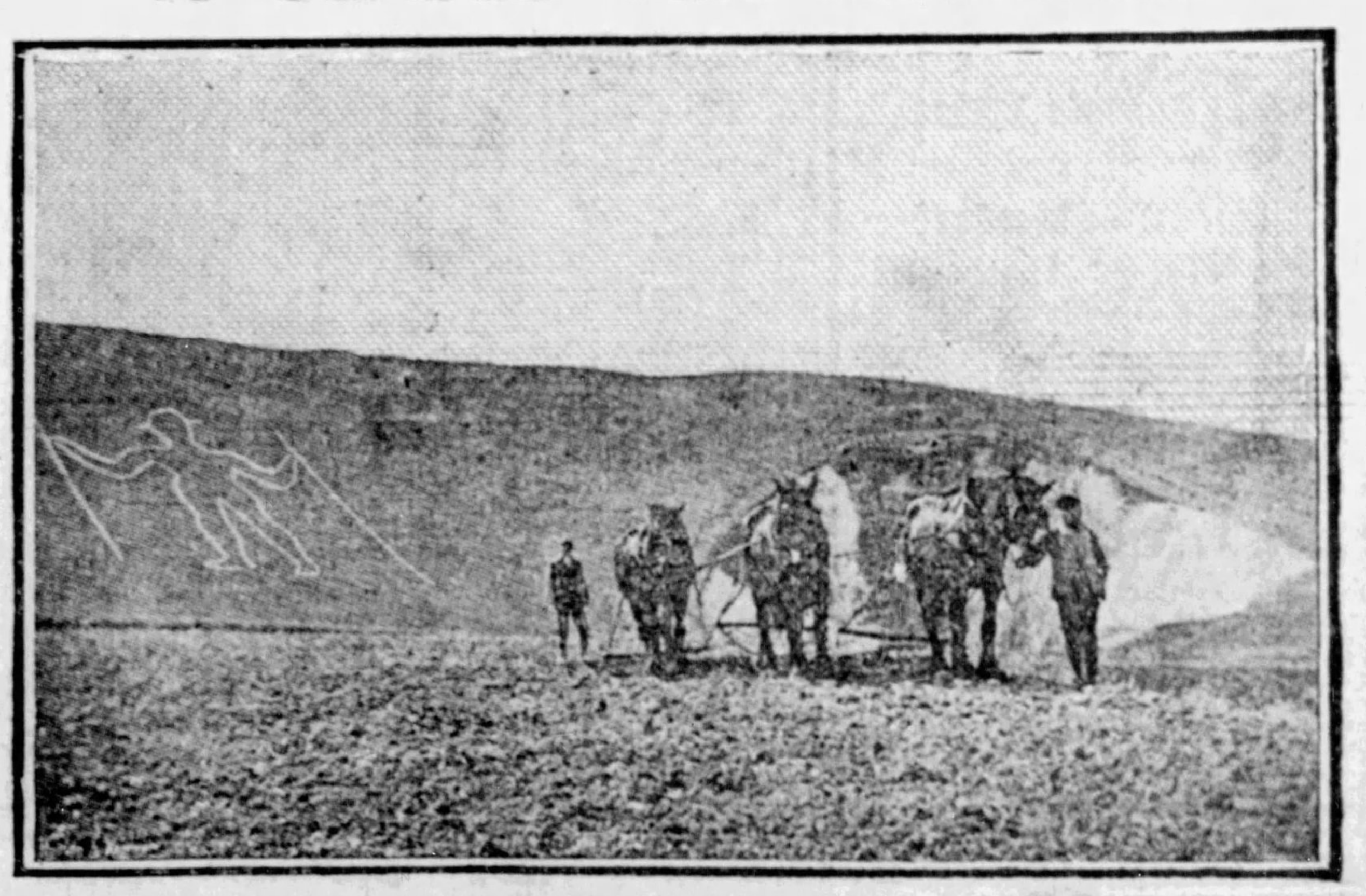
Just why a woman should happen to study up in the summer time an invention to aid in warming the feet in cold weather is difficult to explain. The fact remains that she has done so, as our illustration of the idea will witness. As there is no good reason why this same shoe cannot be utilized in the warm weather as a ventilated covering for the feet, we are willing to forgive the inventor whose mind designs heating devices in July and will explain the working of the shoe, which can be worn in all climates. Instead of having a solid sole, this shoe is provided with upper and lower spaced plates, having a connecting wall at their edges, provided with ventilating openings and also a larger passage to permit the insertion of the fuel which produces the heat. To insure combustion of this fuel, which is probably the same as is used in the little Japanese hand and foot warmers, there is a flue leading from the rear of the hollow sole to the ball, where the fuel is placed. Of course, the interior of the sole must be lined with metallic sheets, to prevent actual contact of the fuel with the leather. The small quantity of ash which remains after the fuel is consumed can be readily removed through the opening which admits it, although there is sufficient room inside the sole for the storage of a considerable quantity of ashes, thus permitting the insertion of a number of sticks of fuel before the shoe must be emptied of the deposit. For summer wear the fuel is, of course, dispensed with, and openings directly connecting the hollow sole with the interior of the shoe might be utilized to advantage to convey the currents of air around the foot.



Edison Has Obtained 791 Patents.

The fertile brain of Thomas A. Edison continues to be the source of the greatest amazement to the clerks and officials of the patent office who have in charge the work of looking after the applications placed on file by this inventor. On the last day of this month Mr. Edison will have obtained 791 patents from the patent office on as many inventions, a larger number by several hunrded than any other individual has received in the history of the office. This remarkable record was ascertained by J. B. Babson, chief of the division of issue and gazette of the patent office, who has made a tabulated statement of the inventions of Mr. Edison. From this statement it would appear that prior to 1895 the inventor had obtained 711 patents, and that since that time he has received the following numbers: In 1896, three; in 1897, two; in 1898, eight; in 1899, three; in 1900, sixteen; in 1901, twenty-three, and in 1903 he has so far received six patents.—Washington Star.

A Curious Turf Memorial.



In Scotland there are a few curious turf memorials, but it is doubtful if any one of them is quite as interesting as the one which is shown in the accompanying picture and which is one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the valley of the Cuckmere, in Southern Sussex. The figure, which is cut in the side of a hill, is more than 200 feet in height, and, as may be seen, each hand contains a staff of about the same length. It is said that the giant formerly held a hoe in one hand and a rake in the other.

This striking memorial is known as the "Wilmington Giant," because it is near the village of Wilmington, which is otherwise notable as the home of the famous Earl Goodwin. It is the largest in England and, according to antiquarians, is also probably the oldest. Some years ago it got into a very dilapidated condition, but was recently renovated, and there seems no reason why it should not continue to occupy its present prominent position for several more centuries.

CHECKMATED.

Summer's got here, good and hot—
Thought she wasn't a-goin' to, though!
Uster swear it looked to me
Like we'd have big rains er snow
All the year around, b'gee!
Made an error, though, you see.

Summer's got here! Now I s'pose
I'll begin to cuss the heat;
Lay aroun' and gasp for breath—
Kick erbout it with both feet!
Grumble like 'twould do some good,
(Though I knowed it never would.)

Summer's got here! Hot? Whe-e-w!
Jest like mustard—makes yer slide
Inter shady corners, where
You kin take a breath an' hide
From th' sun whilst you declare
Weather like this-here ain't fair!
Summer's got here! Serves me right
If I melt, for days an' days,
Talked enough when it was cold—
Grumbled forty different ways!
Now it's hot I got ter grin
At the fix that I am in!

Summer's got here! Can't complain;
(Guess that is a joke on me),
Got no right to kick at all;
Pleased t' death, I orter be!
Grumbled of the cold a lot—
Now I've got it, good an' hot!
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Bits of Real Life.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

Sometimes when you sit before your window and watch the happenings in the street, while you may not be of a curious turn of mind, you become interested in the people who pass your door each day, and you find a harmless sort of amusement in the doings of your neighbors. In the summer you know much more of the life about you than when winter's cold enforces veranda desertion and closed doors and windows.

Even though you may not have a speaking acquaintance with every one belonging to the block, you get to know "by sight" the "regulars" who come and go and play the little, everyday plays that make up the sum total of existence. Some seem always glad and happy; some seem always staid and sorrowful, and those who apparently take life as a jest, you involuntarily watch with greater interest, for, like most of the world, you are a craven to sorrow and would rather than not shun all trouble save your own.

That is why the Young Person across the way attracted my attention, for she is just at the stage of her career when everything is beautiful and life a continual succession of delightful experiences. The Young Person is the sun, moon and stars of the home she graces. This summer she has suddenly crossed the invisible line dividing the little girl from the young lady, so she is really, in the universally adopted term, a "Young Person" no longer, and is playing the joyous prelude which will gradually resolve itself into the song of which none can tell whether it will be grave or gay.

She is not an early riser, because so many of her diversions keep her up late at night, but she wakens soon enough to throw on some garment of fluffy silk and lace and to rush to the door to say good morning and goodbye to her father when he is leaving for his business. If she is delayed in coming, he lingers on the veranda, waiting for the word and smile that are like a grace before his day of toil.

Later, she comes down the steps, a tailor-made goddess of the morning, and whirls away in her automobile for an hour or two of golf, or shopping, or visiting, or for a spin around the city with some other Young Person whose path, like hers, leads through pleasant places.

She is very popular, this young lady across the way. While she was still in school and wore short dresses, she had "beaux" decorating the veranda and serenades at night when college songs were sung and "good-night, ladies, sweet dreams, ladies," ended the carolings. The voices then were sweet and clear when they took the upper notes, their tunefulness atoning for the breakage liable to occur on the lower ones. Now the voices are full-grown and deeply masculine. The boyish serenaders have given place to an older generation which sends flowers and confectionery, and comes in carriages or automobiles to minister to the entertainment of this fortunate Young Person.

She is enjoying the prerogatives of belledom, and she is frankly and heartily happy. Her ready laugh and joyous voice tell the tale, "heart whole and fancy free." Her exuberance is still unquelled by serious intentions, and her father is yet the dearest of all her masculine adorers.

She is very "chummy" with her mother, too. You see them walking arm in arm, or sitting together in close converse, the daughter pouring confidences into her mother's ears, confidences which must be very amusing, they are so punctuated with bits of laughter.

Then this Young Person wears so many wonderful toilets. Not all at once, of course, but she seems to have a fresh gown for every occasion and she takes such open and unabashed delight in her gorgeousness and trailing skirts.

"Regard my style, father," she says. "Invoice the sweep of my skirt and see the peacock spread its tail," and then those same skirts go rustling and swirling across the lawn or veranda, while their wearer makes a rush to catch her father around his neck to squeeze him hard, just from sheer joy of living.

There are parties across the way, and much music, and many people coming, and bright lights, and something doing all the time, and the daughter of the house is the center around which the gaiety revolves, and she is young and wholesomely happy.

There is an old negro woman who comes this way. Nearly every day, just at nightfall, she passes along, her tall, gaunt figure bent and worn with a long lifetime of labor, returning to her home to rest, only to begin another day of toil. Her clothing is clean, but it is obviously gathered in from the rejected of others. Her feet, in their heavy, coarse shoes, drag weightily when she walks, and the basket she always carries on her arm, seems too heavy for her strength.

You can almost read her story while she passes. Her's has been a life of struggle solely to live. When she can no longer work, then she will die. The most she can hope for is a little homely comfort which she herself must earn, and perhaps even that she is denied. She mutters to herself as she moves, and the children run from her, crying in pretended fear, "Scoot, kids; here comes the witch!"

One day I spoke to her. She stopped and looked at me. Her black face brightened with a smile. "Yes'm," she said, "it suhtainly am very wahm. Ah mos' done sweat mahse'f away today."

We were on the sidewalk. Directly opposite was the house across the way where the Young Person lives. It was time for her father to be coming home, and she was waiting and watching. She saw him turn the corner and flew down the steps and across the lawn to meet him, with the winged fleetness of a bird, ribbons and laces a-flutter, silken skirts a-whirl, her tiny feet in their high-heeled shoes scarcely touching the ground. She caught her father by the arm and they returned together. He took off his hat and bared his head to the cool of the evening. They came on laughing. We heard them laughing after they had entered the house, and the last glimpse we had of them, the father had thrown his arm around his daughter's waist and she, with her head against his shoulder, was smiling up into his face.

The old negro woman had gazed intently at the little play. When it was over she sighed: not a sigh of sorrow, but one of content.

"Ah comes dis-a-way mos' every night," she said, "jes' to see dat young miss an' to heah her laugh. Den w'en Ah go home, Ah sets an' recollects jes' how she done look in all dem pretty clothes, an' how she done laugh. Mah Lawd, how dat young miss kin laugh! It does me a powerful heap o' good to heah her; yes'm, it does me a powerful heap o' good."

After all, sometimes, what little things make bright spots in the lives of men and women.

Half and Half.

The dyspeptic may well be represented pictorially as being half masculine and half feminine, and combining the least desirable characteristics of either sex. He has all the stubbornness of the man with the peevish irritability of a sick woman. He's not pleasant company at home or abroad.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and associated organs of digestion and nutrition. It renews physical health which carries with it cheerfulness of temper, and makes life a pleasure instead of a penance.

The "Discovery" purifies the blood by eliminating the corrupt and poisonous accumulations from which disease is bred. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, so increasing the supply of pure rich blood, which gives life to every organ of the body. It gives new life and new strength.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. M. H. House, of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the worst case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now I am cured."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce Buffalo, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information, address the publishers, not us:

A Gentleman of the South, by William Garrott Brown, is a novel of southern life in the years following the civil war. It is finely told, the characters are good, but it ends in a tragedy. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Nine Points of the Law, by Wilfred S. Jackson, is a most amusing novel of modern English life, in which a bank clerk is unexpectedly mixed up in a burglary. John Lane, 67 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Land of Joy is a breezy, cheerful novel of Harvard life and of a Virginia family, by Ralph Henry Barbour. It is an admirable story. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York.

The Buckeye Doctor, by William W. Pennell, M. D., is an old-fashioned story of a young Ohio physician's struggles to make a place for himself in the profession. The Grafton Press, New York.

The Sacrifice of the Shannon is a sea novel of life in Nova Scotia, by W. Albert Hickman. It is very interesting, and without depressing events. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East Sixteenth street, New York.

The Peril and Preservation of the Home is a series of four lectures by Jacob A. Riis. No one can read it without being impressed with the dangers so feelingly described. George W. Jacob & Co., Philadelphia.

The Autobiography of a Thief, edited by Hutchins Hapgood, is the true story of the real life of a city criminal. Fox, Duffield & Co., New York.

Where There is Nothing, by W. B. Yeats, is a five-act drama, showing the hollow mockery of life as usually lived. Macmillan & Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

For the Golfers is a book giving full directions for playing this popular game. The Baker & Taylor Co., 5 East Sixteenth street, New York.

A compilation of dog stories in prose and rhyme has been published as a book with the title, Dogs of All Nations. The collection has been made by Conrad Miller, and the tales are of the kind to appeal to children. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 57 Rose street, New York.

Birds in Their Relation to Man, written by Clarence M. Weed and Ned Dearborn, is a scholarly, comprehensive and exhaustive consideration of the habits and economic classification of those birds which, especially by reason of their diet, are of immediate usefulness to the agriculturist. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Worth of Earthworms.

It is calculated that earthworms turn up 15 tons of vegetable mould in a year on every acre of cultivated lands; that is, a total of 705,000,000 tons for the United Kingdom.

Character writes its name on a man's face in indelible ink.

THEN AND NOW.

How Farm Laborers Opposed the Introduction of Machinery and How It Worked.

A Toledo man who went to Columbus a few days ago over the Ohio Central said that between this city and Marysville he saw fully fifty women at work in the harvest and hay fields. The farmers find it impossible to hire men to care for the crops, even with the improved machinery which requires less help and needs it for but a few days.

Some years ago before the reapers, mowers, self-binders, hayracks, hay loaders, hay forks, etc., came into use the wheat and hay harvests, even on a farm of ordinary size, required days and weeks and a small regiment of men. Wheat was cut with cradles and bound by hand. Grass was cut with scythes and raked with a hand rake and loaded and unloaded with pitchforks. All this was hard and tedious work and the wages were small compared with those paid today.

Then came the heavy reapers which taxed the strength and endurance of a four-horse team. These reapers simply cut down the grain and it had to be bound in sheaves by the "hired help." Along with these reapers came the mowers, clumsy, heavy machines which did inferior work and were always getting out of repair. The hand rake was used until the horse rake came in vogue. Now the horse rake is discarded, the mown grass is "kicked" and loosened by the baytedder and the loader picks it up and places it on the wagon with less waste than when the hand rake and pitchfork were used. The binder, too, cuts and binds the wheat into sheaves and gathers it ready for shocking. Three men can now do as much work in a day and do it better than could ten men under the old regime.

The "hired help" did not look with favor on the introduction of all this modern machinery. They believed that it meant so much less work that wages would go down to almost nothing and that thousands of laborers would be idle. Some of the more anarchistic inclined favored the destruction of the new machines and in parts of the country this was actually done, reapers and mowers being burned in the fields. There was much bad feeling exhibited and farm hands really believed they would be without work and that they and their families would come to want.

But affairs adjusted themselves. New avenues opened to the laborers. The big shops and factories in the cities needed them. The impetus given to the building of railroads called for more men. The street railways, and later the interurban roads, required armies of workmen. The general prosperity which came to the whole country started thousands of enterprises and all needed brawn as well as brain. The attractions which city life affords, many of them false and superficial, lured the boys from the farm and once away few returned.

And now the average farmer, with the improved machinery at his command, finds it far more difficult to hire the one or two men he needs to help him through the busy season than he did years ago in securing the services of a dozen. Wages have advanced in the country as well as in the city and yet help is so scarce that more women worked in the harvest fields this year than was ever before known.

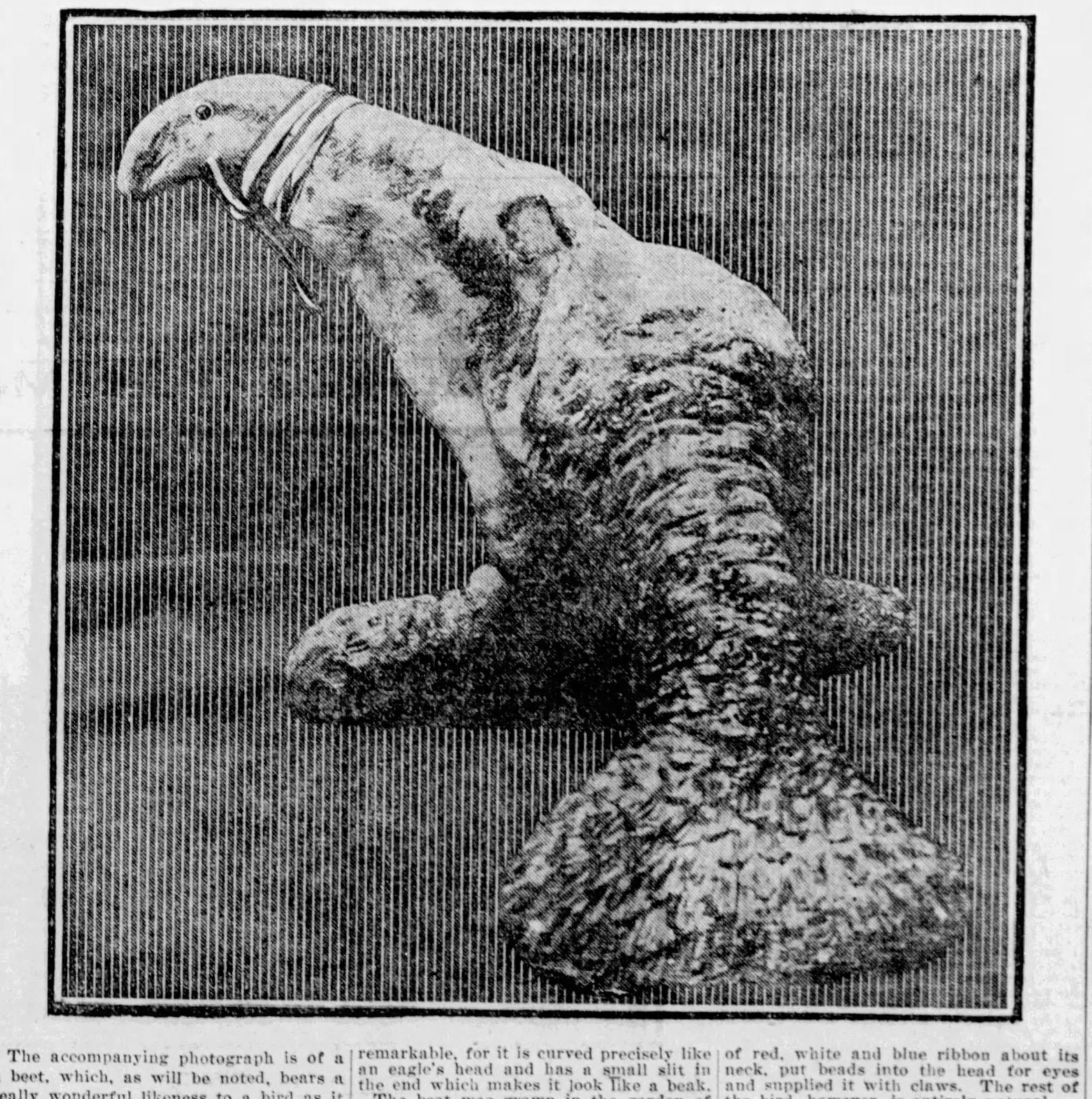
Of course, many of the stories floating in from the west as to the methods adopted by the farmers out there to press help into service, are greatly exaggerated. It is not probable that trains are held up and that jail doors are opened in order that the farmers may secure harvest hands; but it is true that help is scarce and that even unheard of wages fail to get enough men.

And so it is that the farmer, east and west, must rely more and more on himself. The modern machinery is his only salvation. The farmer who is not so equipped is in a bad way and cannot make a success of his business. And there is no more talk of destroying farm machinery in order to benefit labor.

Unpleasant Prospects.

The recent bad weather 's bad enough, but there is much worse to come, though not just yet, if "A Lover of Truth" is correct. In about fourteen thousand years, he tells us, the Solar star will be a star in Draco, instead of in its present constellation. The ice and snow will break up at the poles, and there will be another Noah's flood. This, he adds, must recur periodically, things being as they are! It almost seems as if we were entering prematurely on one of these recurring periods.—London Express.

NOT A BIRD, BUT A CALIFORNIA BEET.

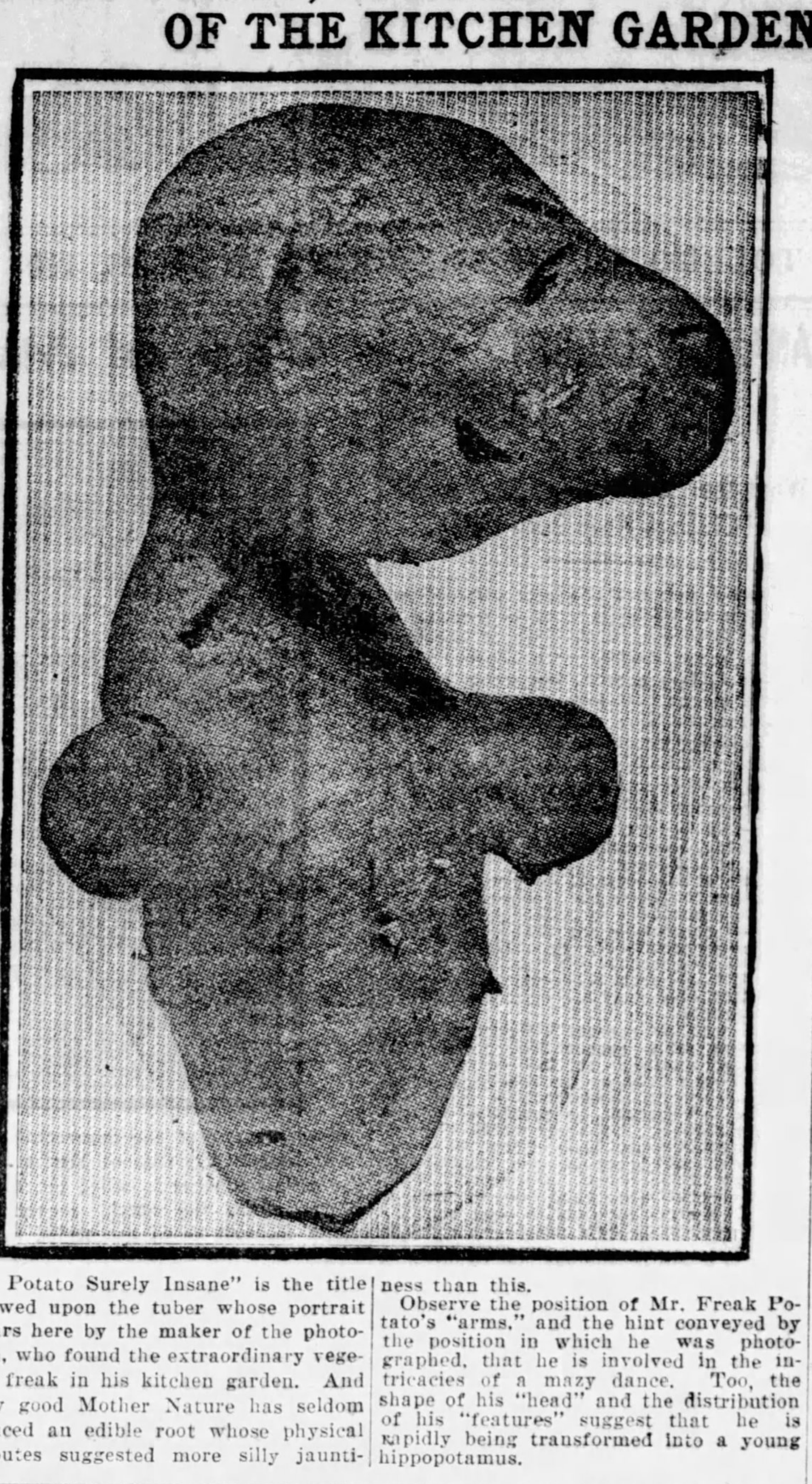


The accompanying photograph is of a beet, which, as will be noted, bears a really wonderful likeness to a bird as it sits on a perch. The rear part of the beet is spread out like the tail of a bird, and the rough skin looks like a coat of feathers. The head is perhaps the most remarkable, for it is curved precisely like an eagle's head and has a small slit in the end which makes it look like a beak.

The beet was grown in the garden of Mr. T. H. Cressey, of Compton, Cal. When it was dug up the people in the neighborhood were so struck with the resemblance to an eagle that Mr. Cressey decided **to fix it up. He wound a bit** of red, white and blue ribbon about its neck, put beads into the head for eyes and supplied it with claws. The rest of the bird, however, is entirely natural.

It is one of the largest beets ever grown in that country of mammoth vegetables, being about two and one-half feet in length from the beak to the end of the tail.

"MR. POTATO," FREAK OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN

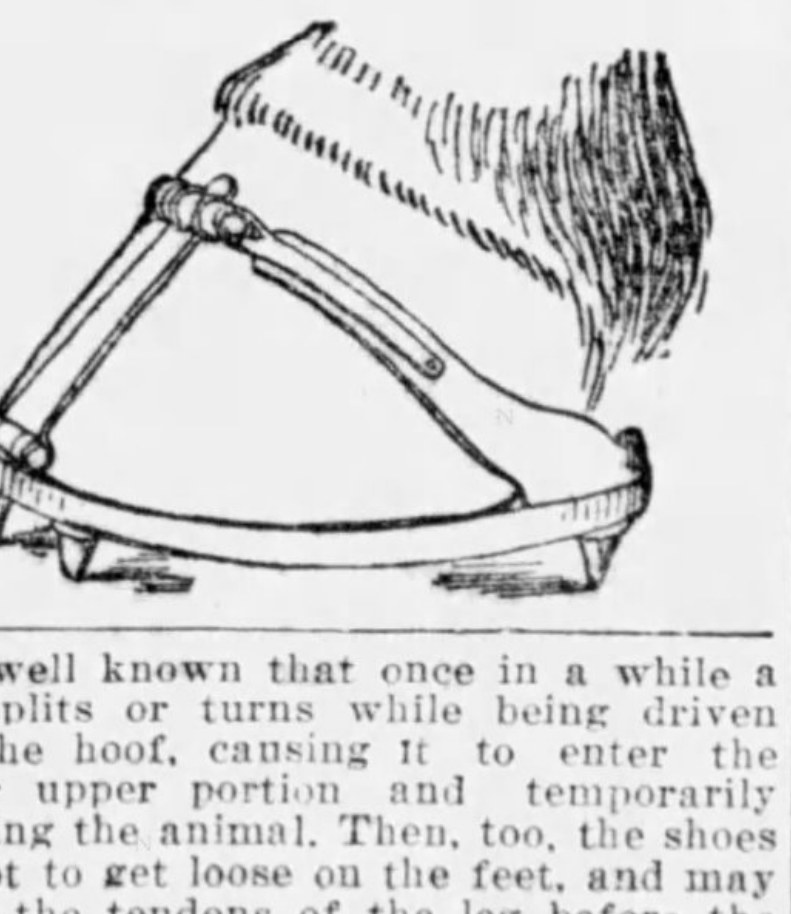


"A Potato Surely Insane" is the title bestowed upon the tuber whose portrait appears here by the maker of the photograph, who found the extraordinary vegetable freak in his kitchen garden. And surely good Mother Nature has seldom produced an edible root whose physical attributes suggested more silly jauntiness than this.

Observe the position of Mr. Freak Potato's "arms," and the hint conveyed by the position in which he was photographed, that he is involved in the intricacies of a mazy dance. Too, the shape of his "head" and the distribution of his "features" suggest that he is rapidly being transformed into a young hippopotamus.

Horseshoe Clamps Over Hoof.

There is just one good reason why a horse should have steel shoes nailed to its hoofs to prevent them from wearing out rapidly while the patient animal is covering the miles of streets and country roads which its owner compels it to traverse for his own business or pleasure. That reason is the failure of the inventor to discover a more practical means of attaching the shoes to the feet.



It is well known that once in a while a nail splits or turns while being driven into the hoof, causing it to enter the tender upper portion and temporarily crippling the animal. Then, too, the shoes are apt to get loose on the feet, and may strain the tendons of the leg before the driver discovers that anything is wrong. If the inventor of the nailless horseshoe shown in the drawing has succeeded in designing a shoe which will take the place of that which has been used for so many years he will be assured of finding plenty of drivers ready to give it a fair trial. The wearing surface of this shoe differs from the ordinary kind only in being minus the nail holes, but at the front and ends of the new shoe will be seen metallic straps rising to a common point near the top of the hoof. These straps are hinged to the shoe, and are connected at the ends by a threaded bolt, which can be turned with a small wrench to clamp the straps over the hoof. It is necessary that the bottom of the hoof be pared down evenly before the shoe is put in place in order that a smooth fit may be insured, but aside from this there is little work required to put on a set of these shoes, and this suggests the idea that the horse may yet have its shoes put on in the morning and removed at night to rest the feet.

AN EVIL BIRD.

The City of Mexico abounds in legends of the weird and uncanny kind. One of these, as related by a visitor to that strange city, is of one Don Rodrigo de Bullesteros, a very peculiar man, who lived in "Crow street." He was short and ugly, and harsh of voice, and was invariably attired in a Moorish cloak streaked and spattered like a painter's apron. But his residence was magnificent and servants in gold-colored livery laid his table with solid silver dishes.

Don Rodrigo was a retired captain and was well hated by his neighbors, who suspected him of consorting with criminals. His house was as full of animals as the ark, and he was popularly believed to understand their language. His favorite pet was a miserable, impudent, vicious crow named El Diablo. The bird's evil name was always upon his lips, and for any fault the servants had only to lay the blame on El Diablo and the master was appeased.

"What the devil does is well done," he would say with a wicked grin.

Suddenly Don Rodrigo and his crow disappeared. The house was searched, and a figure of Christ, covered with blood and crow feathers, was brought to light. The inference was plain that, for abusing this sacred image, bird and man had been snatched away to the lower world.

None would live in the house. A year later the crow appeared and perched, screeching dismally, on the rail of a little bridge spanning a canal long since filled in and forgotten.

To this day, on dark nights in this street, when the wind howls and the rain lashes the windows, the crow's dismal call may sometimes be heard, and in the lightning flash one may catch a glimpse of a skeleton dangling from a balcony with one fleshless hand caressing El Diablo.

THEY "JEST LAFFED."

Postmaster General Payne tells a story today about an old friend of his who used to be attorney general of the United States ten or fifteen years ago. After he had been in office a few months his heart warmed toward the place of his nativity, an obscure little town that nestles in the hills of New England. He had not visited the town for many years, and he longed to see again the people and the place.

So he took a week off from his cabinet duties and hied himself to the railroad station. The next day he landed at the depot of the little village where he had first seen the light of day. He drove to the village store, hitched his team outside, and, going within, joined the group of villagers that at all times, day and night, cluster about the center of the store.

They met him pleasantly, but none recognized him. He made numerous inquiries about those whom he had known as playmates, and about the people generally of the day when he was part and parcel of the community in a very diminutive way. Some of those about whom he inquired had gone to other towns or states. Some had passed into the great hereafter.

Finally he shifted one leg over the other, and in an innocent sort of way if they remembered a tow-headed boy named ——, and he mentioned his own name.

"Yes," several of them said, they had remembered the lad.

Then he asked if it was true that that boy (meaning himself) had gone to Washington. They replied affirmatively, and added that the young fellow had since become attorney general of the United States.

"What did the people here say about him when they heard of that appointment?" he asked.

One of the old farmers shifted his quid of tobacco from one side of his mouth to the other and drawled: Say? Oh, they didn't say nawthin'. They jest laffed."—Washington Star.

THE POET'S ALPHABET.

A poet cannot always
B inspired, nor have the sight to
C just where to sell or to
Dispose of his
Effusions, rhyme or prose,
For sometimes they are soft and
Good, at others
Hard as
Ice or wood, or, maybe,
Jar your senses you you'd
Kind o' wish the bard below, where
Limericks, in their
Many forms,
No more would
Operate, or be
Placed up where we could
Quickly see the
Rag-time,
Sausage-grinder
Time, that makes
U wonder
Very much
X-ray pictures by the
Yard are not made of
Ze starving bard;
& then, oh, then, we ah could see
The cause of all his misery.
—W. Scott Thomas, in Baltimore Herald.

The Suburbanite and His Stop Watch.

"Just imagine it!" impressively exclaimed Mr. Isolate, of the suburb of lovely Lonelyville, as he and his suburban neighbor, Mr. Hermitage, were commuting to the city to business on the seven-three flyer the other morning. "I asked Mr. Tenweeklybones, who moved out to picturesque Lonelyville from Harlem six months ago, and who ought to be somewhat of a suburbanite by this time, how long it took him to run from his house to the station in the morning, and—would you believe it!—he actually said he was 'not certain,' but that he generally gave himself 'seven minutes.' Think of it!"

"Why," disgustingly commented Mr. Hermitage, "the record time from Tenweeklybones' cottage to the station when Mr. Shakes lived there was only three minutes and 17 seconds."

"Exactly!" exclaimed Mr. Isolate, with enthusiasm. "No matter how muddy it was he never took over three minutes and 18 seconds at the longest. But Tenweeklybones hasn't got his life at all systematized. He can't tell you off hand how long or how short a time it would take him to do any certain thing. "You may not believe it," Mr. Isolate continued, lowering his voice to a confidential tone, "but he has not got such a thing as a stop watch in his house! It came out in our conversation. Just think of a man living in the suburbs as long as he has without a stop watch! Why, I simply could not get along without mine."

"Nor I without mine!" responded Mr. Hermitage, earnestly. "But that is the way it goes!" he growled, testily. "City people come out here to the glorious suburbs where we dwell near to nature's heart, and they neglect the first principles of correct suburban life. They don't buy stop watches and time themselves to a fraction of a second at breakfast, dressing and running to the station, and what is the consequence? Why, they never know within a minute or so of how long it will actually take them to do certain things, and they are forever missing their trains and laying it all up against suburban life in general, instead of to their own stupidity, as they should. You tell them to get a stop watch and time themselves in these occupations, and they are inclined to ridicule you for your trouble. Why, I should as soon think of getting along without a galvanized iron pump for my cellar as to do without a good, reliable stop watch! I have a clamp by which I fasten my stop watch to the handle of my mowing machine. It is so interesting to know just exactly how long it takes one to mow one's lawn. I have done mine in 45 minutes and 30 and six-tenths seconds already."

"Gee whittikers! You stand a good chance of winning the lawn-mowing contest at the next firemen's picnic. I have Anabel hold my stop watch and time me when I shave mornings. The best time I have ever made is seven minutes and fifty-nine and one-tenth seconds. That I made one morning when I overslept myself. My average time at breakfast now is only six minutes and seventeen seconds, since we have begun having predigested breakfast food at our house, instead of nine minutes and two seconds, as it always used to be; so, if I have eleven minutes before train time when I sit down I have lots of time and can even put on my overcoat and gloves at my leisure in the house after I get up from the table, instead of on the run to the station, because I can always make the half mile to the railroad in three minutes and fifty-five seconds, if the running is not too muddy under foot."

"My record for the three-fourths of a mile from our cottage to the station is six minutes and fifty-four and nine-tenth seconds," interrupted Mr. Hermitage, proudly, "against seven minutes and ten seconds that it used to take Mr. Wetceller, who lived there before us."

"Well, that is the way it is. I have noticed that constant running for our trains is making us suburbanites speedier and speedier on our feet. My record to the station is nearly two minutes shorter than that of Mr. Easypayments, who lived in my cottage five years ago and from whom I bought it."

"But, say! Did you ever time your wife by your stop watch when she was dressing to go out with you of an evening?"

"Yes, once!" exclaimed Mr. Isolate, with a sigh.

"How long did she take?"

"I don't know. I got tired and went to sleep."

BEER ENTHUSIASM AND WATER ENTHUSIASM

One of the forty-seven German agriculturists who have been studying the United States speaks these words of praise and blame:

"I like your American universities very much. They are very well put together. But there is one thing that they miss, and that is beer. The students here can't have the enthusiasm we have in our German schools by drinking water. It is beer that inspires them."

Youth is the finest, and a sufficient, inspiration and intoxication. To toss beer down adolescent gullets is to paint the lily. Besides, the American student is usually more nervous, sensitive, and delicately organized than his German brother, and the American climate is no friend of Bacchic ardors. Still, beer is not absolutely unknown in the Yankee colleges. Even towns like Cambridge and Evanston, that live in a dry light, are not hopelessly far from the comfort that a brewery grants.

As to the comparative enthusiasm of German and American students: Have the German visitors heard a good, healthy college "yell?" Take all the enthusiasm and voice of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, Wends, Burgundians, Franks, Lombards, Visigoths, Alemanni, Ubii, Suevi, Cimbri, Tenchtheri, Teutones, and American Redskins that ever howled the war cry, and that volume of sound could not compare with the enthusiastic tempest of an American college "yell," and yet the best college "yells" are waterborn.—New York Evening Sun.

EXPERIMENTS

Learn Things of Value.

Where one has never made the experiment of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum it is still easy to learn all about it by reading the experiences of others.

Drinking Postum is a pleasant way to get back to health. A man of Lancaster, Pa., says: "My wife was a victim of nervousness and weak stomach and loss of appetite for years and was a physical wreck; although we resorted to numerous methods of relief one of which was a change from coffee to tea, it was all to no purpose.

"We knew coffee was causing the trouble but could not find anything to take its place and cure the diseases until we tried Postum Food Coffee. In two weeks' time after we quit coffee and used Postum, almost all of her troubles had disappeared as if by magic. It was truly wonderful. Her nervousness was all gone, stomach trouble relieved, appetite improved and above all a night's rest was complete and refreshing.

"This sounds like an exaggeration, as it all happened so quickly, but we are prepared to prove it. Each day there is improvement for the better for the Postum is undoubtedly strengthening her and giving her rich red blood and renewed life and vitality. Every particle of this good work is due to Postum and to drinking Postum in place of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ice cold Postum with a dash of lemon is a delightful "cooler" for warm days.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what will cure a dog that eats eggs?—A., Avon, S. D.

Will some one give me a remedy for the cabbage bug? It is a round, black bug, with golden spots. They have almost destroyed some heads, and we have not found a remedy to affect them.—C., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Will some of the readers of The Blade who have had experience in raising chickens please tell me if feeding millet seed will cause young chicks to die?—P., Onaga, Kan.

What will cure a wart on a colt that has been there for three months? He bites it and keeps it raw the most of the time.—T., Templeman's X Roads, Va.

Will some one please tell me, through your paper, how to get rid of dodder in an alfalfa field? It is a new field, just sown this season, and there seems to be some dodder in it.—M., Covine, Cal.

Will hogs at the age of 8 to 10 weeks, turned into a large blue grass pasture, with plenty of shade and water, make a good growth without feeding some kind of grain ration?

Can rape be sown in the spring, and will it afford a pasture for hogs during the summer. About how many hogs will ten acres carry, and will they need other feed with it? Is it safe to turn hogs into it?—S., West Falls, N. Y.

(Please write on only one side of the paper.—Editor Farmstead.)

Will some one who has had experience with alfalfa clover be kind enough to tell me, through The Blade, whether it should be cut or pastured the first year, which crop to cut for seed, and about what percentage of feed value has it, with June as a standard?—H., Crooked Lake, Mich.

Do bees object to a chestnut hive? We hived a swarm in one, and it left it the next day, after having made quite a comb.—F. P.

Cracks in Floors.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell Subscriber's Wife, who inquired in the issue of June 25, to take old paper of any kind, soak it in water, then make a paste of flour and water, add the soaked paper and pound it into the cracks of her floor. When dry, they will be hard and smooth. —H. Corry, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—I noticed an inquiry about filling cracks in floors, etc. Here is a recipe that I read once: Take old newspapers or waste paper and soak it in water until a pulp is formed (the paper should be torn fine, of course). Fill the cracks with this, being sure to fill all cracks full. After it is allowed to dry and harden, it can be smoothed over, and the floor or wall can be painted. The pulp should be mixed thoroughly, of course.—V., Marshlands, Pa.

Must Take the Blade.

Editor Farmstead:—Do you publish in book form the questions and answers in the Farmstead department? Also in the Question Bureau?—M., Long Bottom, O.

We do not. The only way to get them is to read them week by week as they appear in the columns of The Blade.—Editor Farmstead.

To Kill Willows and Alders.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell C., of Century, Pa., that a sure way to kill willows or alders is to cut them close to the ground and then split the stump or stalk so that water will enter the heart. Cut any time of the year.—H., Corry, Pa.

Mistake as to Plums.

Editor Farmstead: That man with the one plum that he saved by applying coal tar, is mistaken about the ants puncturing the plums for some other insect to lay the eggs. The ants are therefore the green aphis or louse, that infests cherry and plum trees.—C., Soldiers' Home.

Milk Fever Cure.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to the question of how to cure milk fever in cows, I will give a remedy that a dairyman said never failed. Place old carpet over the cow and pour cold water over it until her temperature is lowered. The carpet will steam with heat from her body.—F. P.

Elderberry Wine.

Editor Farmstead: Pour eight quarts of boiling water over 16 quarts of elderberries (not stemmed). Let them stand 10 or 12 hours, stirring now and then. Strain it, pressing out all the juice. Then to every four quarts of juice add three pounds of sugar, one ounce of ground cinnamon, and half an ounce of ground clover. Let this boil five minutes; then set it away in a stone jar, in a warm place, with a cloth thrown lightly over the top to ferment for three weeks. Then rack off carefully so as to not disturb the sediment. Bottle and seal well. This quantity will make about three gallons of wine. It is better with about three per cent of alcohol.—H., Corry, Pa.

Bloat in a Horse.

Editor Farmstead: A sure cure for bloat in a horse is to keep a stream of cold water pouring on it just in front of its flank until it begins to shiver, then blanket it warmly. The cold stops the fermentation, which causes the bloat, the same as chilled bread will stop raising.—F. P.

Gooseberry Worms.

Editor Farmstead: To prevent gooseberry worms, watch your bushes when the leaves begin to shape. As soon as you observe little holes appear in the leaves, it shows the insect is at work. Take a tablespoonful of white hellebore to a half bushel of land plaster. Mix well and dust the mixture on the under side of the leaves. Begin early and keep it up if you wish to save your fruit.—C., Soldiers' Home.

To Kill Squash Bugs.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to an inquiry in The Weekly Blade about killing squash bugs, I wish to say that the only sure remedy is to spray the vines with a solution of paris green or some other poison. We have tried ashes, tar water, insect powder and all such things, but the bugs will sometimes destroy the vines just the same. Paris green is absolutely sure if it is pure. It should be mixed the same as for potato bugs. The Pennsylvania department of agriculture recommends paris green, etc. It should be used often until the bugs are all destroyed. The large black bug often destroys large vines that have squashes or cucumbers on them, so the vines have to be watched continually in order to save them.—V., Marshlands, Pa.

Bordeaux Mixture Powder.

The Missouri experiment station has just issued a bulletin on the above subject, which is condensed as follows:

The spraying of fruit trees, vines and garden crops of fungus diseases and insect enemies has become a necessity among commercial fruit growers. Perhaps the most successful mixture that has ever been discovered for the destruction of fungus diseases is liquid Bordeaux mixture. So valuable is this mixture that commercial fruit growers owning very large orchards have gone to great expense to spray their trees with this preparation. During certain wet seasons the liquid spray has not proven efficient. Where the orchards are very large and the land hilly, as in some sections of Missouri, the application of water becomes an exceedingly expensive, sometimes impossible operation. This has led some fruit growers in this state to endeavor to find a dust powder which might be dusted upon the trees for the purpose of destroying fungi.

The methods of preparing the dry Bordeaux mixture have not so far been satisfactory. The chemical composition of the resulting powder has not had the same fungicidal effect as the liquid mixture. The chemist of the Missouri station has for some time been endeavoring to perfect a method of preparing the dry Bordeaux mixture so that the resulting compound would have exactly the same desirable chemical composition as the liquid preparation. During the early spring so many inquiries were received at Columbia upon the subject that the chemist to the station took up the matter seriously, with a view to making powders which would take the place of liquid agents. The result of this investigation is a very fine powder, which contains copper in the same form that occurs in the properly made liquid Bordeaux mixture.

Squab Raising.

Be careful! The squab companies are very active just now in booming the squab-rearing industry. In reading their several and in many ways excellent books, the impression is conveyed that any one can be successful in the rearing of marketable young pigeons. This is all right, if all could or would follow the instructions as laid down in their books, and if one could be successful in getting for breeding stock just such pigeons as they describe. But nine times out of ten this proves impossible, and the beginner, especially, rarely is willing or able to follow exactly the instructions given. Even if he did, our experience has been that all the flowery statements about the vast profits must be taken with an enormous grain of salt. We have been a pet stock fancier for forty years, and have gotten an immense lot of pleasure out of our chickens, dogs, cats, pigeons, rabbits, cavies, fish, and flowers, and likewise an enormous amount of good, practical experience, and this allows us to say without hesitation that we have never yet, nor do we ever expect to see a pair of Homers or any other kind of pigeons that will raise ten pairs of young in a year. The "squab company" that will unblushingly make this statement about the breeding quality of their birds is drawing very largely on its imagination. We have just recently made a test with twenty-five pairs of Homers, and were at the same time in touch with experiments in three other lofts containing about the same number of birds. Every one of these experiments, taken from the standpoint of sale of marketable squabs, was a financial failure. Remember, we are not saying that they were a failure from a fancier's standpoint, for a true fancier is willing to pay something for the pleasure his pets give him, and we are willing to admit that we always got more pleasure out of our pigeons than almost any other pet stock we have had, partly because they are less trouble to care for, and because they are always graceful and beautiful. From our own experience, we would say that if you average six pairs of young per year from a pair of old birds, you are doing remarkably well, and much better than nine out of ten breeders are now doing. If you have a home market at good prices, you can make a little money on your investment. If you have to ship any distance, you stand to lose, unless you have a loft of at least fifty pairs, which number would probably give you enough squabs at one time to justify the expense of shipment. On a small shipment, the expressage would eat up your profits. I find, also, that if you can allow your birds to fly out and about, there will be greater success than where they are kept confined, although so far, we have not been able to trace the reason for this.—J. G. Q., in Religious Telescope.

Uncle Sam's Syrup Mill.

Uncle Sam is just about to indulge his sweet tooth to the extent of a $15,000 table syrup plant. Secretary Wilson has noticed through the numerous reports of his "experts in the field" that the infant industry of table syrup making from the sugar cane of the southern states has languished in swaddling clothes which are exactly one hundred years old, and has determined to rejuvenate the industry, if possible, by a good example and a practical illustration of how the trick should be turned.

This model syrup factory has been planned by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry bureau of the department of agriculture, assisted by Dr. G. L. Spencer, the highest salaried sugar expert in America. Contracts for its construction are now being executed, and work on it is expected to begin at once. The plant is to be located at Way Cross, Ga., a small town in the southeastern corner of the state, and when completed is to become the syrup school of the whole south.

Great expectations are indulged in by Secretary Wilson and his official family as to the result of this experimental factory. Since the introduction of sugar cane into the United States its cultivation for the purpose of manufacturing table syrups has been extended until it is now practiced over large areas of southern Texas, nearly the whole of the state of Louisiana, portions of southern Mississippi and Alabama, the southern part of Georgia and South Carolina and throughout Florida.

Nearly all of the methods which have been employed for this purpose have been of a crude nature and involve no accurate knowledge of the character of the cane employed, the amount of sugar which it contains or the chemical composition of the product secured. Notwithstanding this, the product obtained has been of a high character and the appreciation of its value for the breakfast table and for cooking purposes has grown until it is now a recognized food product throughout the whole of the region mentioned and in many other parts of the country to which it has been sent.

Dr. Wiley keeps a bottle of the syrup on the mantel in his office at the department, and refers to it with pride as the best syrup manufactured. When he presented the cause of the syrup to congress and obtained the $15,000 appropriation, he carried this bottle with him and passed it around the committee table. The result was magical, and if the first experimental mill proves the success predicted there is no doubt that the syrup bottle will form a permanent fixture in the argumentative paraphernalia of the department before congress in the future.

OUT-OF-DOOR LIVING.

"I am freckled and sunburned and my hands are sights," says a woman who practically lives out of doors and yet who is not an athlete or sportswoman. "But how delightful it is! and though I am tired as a ploughman at the end of each day, I never felt in better health in my life.

"A garden causes one to waste a good deal of valuable time. What with innumerable visits to the rose bushes to see if any more buds have come out, desperate rushes and onslaughts on strange cats on the prowl (who seem extraordinarily partial to indulging in a vigorous 'scrap' under the currant bushes), tracking the wily snail and artful slug to their lair and waging war against them continually; scouting after caterpillars, encouraging one's men friends to hang in ungraceful attitudes over one's pet rose trees and favorite plants and smoke vigorously in order to drive away the 'green fly' or blight, cutting flowers and greenery for the decoration of one's table, rooms, etc.—what with all this, a garden in summer weather seems to take up nearly the whole of one's time.

"And yet how one gets to love it! Gardening has been called the inclination of kings and the choice of philosophers; it is a source of pure delight to the richest and the poorest; no one is too high or too low to derive satisfaction and pleasure from the possession and care of a garden; it consoles us when sad, soothes us when worried, is a companion to us in solitude, a constant interest, and a never-failing joy.

"Well might Cowley say—

"'When Epicurus to the world had taught
That pleasure was the chiefest good
(And was perhaps in the right, if rightly
understood),
His life he to his doctrines brought,
And in a garden's shade that sovereign
pleasure sought;
Whoever a true Epicure would be
May there find cheap and virtuous luxury.'

"I have fruit and vegetables, too, on a small scale, and I love to use my garden as a diningroom. We eat under the shadiest trees and wonder why any one complains of the heat.

"I was always fond of al-fresco feasts, from the days when we used to steal off into the woods surreptitiously and indulge in very curious 'scratch' meals, wherein all kinds of dainties—and sometimes the reverse—figured prominently, everything alike being devoured and appreciated with gusto, down to the present, when I organize a little 'picnic for two' just in the old familiar style; but nowadays it is no longer my dear pretty little Nancy who roves in company with me. He is dear enough, but neither little nor pretty, and his appetite is not at all poetic."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

STUDENTS' MOCK COUNCIL

University of Chicago students will organize a mock city council and make ordinances and grant franchises for an imaginary municipality. The council will be patterned after the Chicago city council, and will conduct business as do the city fathers. The university will be divided into wards, each of which will elect its two aldermen. The mayor, who is to preside over the council, will be chosen at a mass meeting of all the students. The sponsors for the scheme do not expect that clean politics will prevail in all the wards. In fact, they expect and hope there will be ballot-box stuffing, bribing and all such election frauds in order that they may learn more of what they term "practical politics."

Every time a married man gets his hair cut he deprives his wife of her strongest hold on him.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We PAY CASH Weekly WANT MORE SALESMEN Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

??? Question Bureau ???

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

President Diaz.

Please give a sketch of the life of President Diaz, of Mexico.—W. M., Albriquerque, N. M.

Porfirio Diaz was born in Oaxaca on September 15, 1830. He studied law, but during the war with the United States he joined the national guard and in 1852 he was made captain of artillery. When the revolution of 1854 broke out he was in command of a battalion. The next year he was political and military chief of the district of Yetian. He joined the Liberal party in 1861 and was elected to congress, but soon took the field again and was an active fighter against the invaders during the next three years. When the French army had abandoned Mexico in 1867, Diaz raised a large force of men and captured Puebla and the City of Mexico. After the reconstruction of the republic he retired to his ranch. In 1867 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, and for several years thereafter he conspired against the government. In 1872, after the death of President Juarez, amnesty was granted to Diaz, but he engaged in occasional insurrections and was the foremost advocate of greater liberties for the people. In 1876 he was elected president. His most noteworthy performance was the suppression of revolutionary outbreaks. He had been a conspirator and outlaw himself long enough to know how to deal with men of that kind, and he suppressed mercilessly those who opposed him. This was precisely what Mexico needed. Material progress could come only after the establishment of domestic peace.

He has been the ruler of the republic ever since May 5, 1877, a period of more than than 26 years. This makes him absolutely unique among constitutionally elected rulers. No man in the history of the world ever held a similar office for anything like so long. This long stretch of office holding was made possible, however, only by two amendments to the constitution of the republic. General Diaz took the oath of office as president on May 5, 1877, to serve until November 30, 1880. The constitution prohibited a second term for a president and General Gonzalez was elected to succeed Diaz. But the latter was appointed secretary of public works under the new administration and was then elected president of the supreme court of justice, a position equivalent to that of vice president, and continued to rule the country through Gonzalez. He began at once a bold agitation for the amendment of the constitution and an amendment was carried permitting one who had been president of Mexico to serve a second time; accordingly Diaz was elected again and took the oath of office December 1, 1884. Then he proposed another amendment, this one permitting an indefinite number of re-elections; accordingly he was re-elected in 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900, and is to be elected in 1904.

Radium.

What is radium, what are its uses, of what is it composed, and where is it made?—L. W. F., Van Buren, Ark.

Radium is a newly discovered metal. It is not composed of other substances, but is, so far as we know, an element. The history of its discovery is as follows:

In 1896, Prof. Henri Becquerel, of the Conservatoire des Artes et Metiers, at Paris, found that all compounds of uranium, as well as the metal itself, continually emit radiations, which act upon photographic plates and have a penetrating power similar to that of the X-rays. Investigators immediately experimented with various materials, with the hope that they might find other substances having the same property as uranium. Prof. Curie and Mme. Curie turned their attention to pitchblende, a mineral which consists largely of oxides of uranium. They found that some samples of this mineral from Bohemia possessed a greater activity than either uranium or thorium, the only substances then known to be radio-active. This fact led them to the conclusion that the activity of the pitchblende must be due to some new element of great activity. In order to find this new substance, they dissolved a quantity of pitchblende in acids and separated the material into portions containing different elements. They then observed which of these portions possessed radio-activity. One portion they believed to contain a new element, which they called polonium; another yielded radium.

Absolutely pure radium does not exist as a metal. Only its salts are known. A firm of manufacturing chemists in Paris furnish tiny tubes of radium of a lower grade, containing an apreciable quantity of barium, for $5,000.

Prof. Charles Pellen, of the chair of chemistry in Columbia university, tells of a most startling property of radium. Prof. Becquerel obtained from Mme. Curie for demonstration purposes, a small quantity of this strange substance, and putting it into a little sealed test tube, he stuck the tube into the watch pocket of his trousers near the waistband and carried it there until he was ready to use it in the evening.

It remained there about six hours. The next day he noticed a slightly sore and inflamed spot on the skin directly under the place where he had carried the radium. It developed into a dangerous sore, which required seven weeks to heal.

Prof. Curie was incredulous and determined to experiment upon himself. He applied a few atoms of the substance to his left arm, and nearly lost the arm before he recovered from the inflamed sore that followed.

Scientists as yet understand too little of the marvelous properties of radium and polonium to venture more than vague predictions of what spheres of future usefulness they may fill; but it is not improbable they may be found to perform the present functions of the so-called Roentgen or X-rays far more powerfully and without the cumbrous apparatus now essential to their use.

The South Sea Bubble.

In the issue of the Weekly Blade, of June 11, 1903, under the head, "South Sea Bubble," you say "it began . . . by George Law in London in 1710."

Aaron S. Chapin writes: "The South Sea company was established by Lord Treasurer Hanley in 1711." . . . The news of the failure of Law's scheme, and the consequences in Paris, opened all eyes to the delusion, and as the year 1720 closed, the bubble burst. . . .

Robert Chambers, in his "Wonders of Human Folly," written about 1850, says: "It was devised by Sir John Blunt in 1720, and it led to a repetition in England of all the follies of the French capital."

The fact that Robert Hanley, First Earl of Oxford, was chancellor of the exchequer (August 10th, 1710), and that he was created Lord Treasurer May, 1711, and remained in this office until July, 1714, while England was still smarting with disappointment from the battle of Malplaquet, and carrying on a desultory war with France, and the known character of Hanley, and his straits to raise money to carry on this war, we can easily believe he might lend his influence to such a scheme.

Who George Law was seems to be not clear. Whether a relative or John Law, promoter of the Mississippi scheme, or not, is unknown to the writer.

I write this in a spirit of inquiry, not for publication, unlehs you see it in something deserving; but as the name George Law and John Law are rather much alike, could it be possible they were one and the same person?—and to show that some confusion still envelops the true rise and fall of the "South Sea Bubble."—W. S. K., Wapello, Iowa.

The editor of the Question Bureau is glad to have his attention called to an error of his own—of which he was unconscious until he received the above letter. He wrote "George" Law, when he should have written "John" Law.

It so happened that the writer had just been examining some old letters, written by George Law in 1851. Evidently the mental impression thus made caused him to write "George" instead of "John" in the answer of June 11.

George Law was an American, born in 1806 in Washington county, New York, died in 1881. He was a poor boy, but by his own energy obtained an education and became a good engineer and draughtsman. In the early thirties he was a contractor for the construction of railroads and canals; in 1837 he went to New York city, obtained contracts for certain sections of the Croton aqueduct, and in 1839 that for the building of the High bridge, by which the aqueduct crosses the Harlem river. In 1845 he obtained the contract for carrying the United States mails to California, and in 1849 carried the first passengers by steamship to the isthmus of Panama. In 1852 he acquired a large interest in the Panama railroad, went to the isthmus and superintended the construction of the terminal at Aspinwall, now Colon. After that he was interested in street railways in New York, and in various ferries.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

Capture of Pekin.

How many soldiers of each nation were in the march to Pekin, China, and what was the loss of each? Who was commander-in-chief of the allied army up to the surrender of Pekin? What were the supposed numbers on both sides and their losses in the battle at Pekin?—J. X. M., Pine Village, Ind.

The march of the allied troops from Tien Tsin to Pekin began on August 4, 1900. There were 22,000 men in the relief column when it started.

Of these 12,000 were Japanese, forming 11 battalions, 3 field and 3 mountain batteries of 6 guns each, and 3 squadrons of cavalry. These were organized in 2 brigades, one under Gen. Yamaguchi and the other under Gen. Fukushima. The chief command of the allied forces devolved upon the Russian Gen. Linevich, as senior officer.

The British contingent consisted of a battalion of Welsh fusiliers, one Sikh and one Rajput regiment, a regiment of Punjabi infantry, one of Bengal lancers, and a naval brigade of sailors and marines, with a battery of 15-pounders of the Royal artillery and one of muzzle-loading 7-pounder screw guns belonging to the Asiatic artillery, the total British force numbering 2,800.

The Americans, under Gen. Chaffee, numbered 2,400 men of the Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry, marines, a field battery, and a number of Colt automatic and Gatling guns.

The Russians had three battalions of 1,000 men each, with four field batteries of eight guns each, seven Maxim guns and a sotnia (squadron) of Cossacks.

The French had a force of 800 men, Anamese and Europeans, ready to start, with a battery of old field guns.

The Austrians, Italians and Germans were not in sufficient force to join the column.

On the march to Pekin, the allies took both sides of the river, the Japanese, British and Americans on the west side, the Russians and French on the east. At Haiku they found the Chinese behind a long line of entrenchments. On August 5, the Chinese were driven from them. The Japanese lost 300 men here, greater than all the others. On August 6, the allies advanced and attacked the Chinese position at Yangtung. Here the brunt of the fighting was done by the Fourteenth United States Infantry, which lost, in a charge, 10 killed and 55 wounded, 10 of them by British shells. The Russians on the other side, after a stubborn fight, captured the bridges and the railway station, with a loss of 118 men. The total casualties among the Americans were 74, and of the British 45. From this time, the Chinese were kept retreating, day by day, without and serious effort on their part to make a stand, until they reached Pekin.

It was expected that there would be a hard battle before Pekin would fall and the legations be rescued; and it was arranged to make a general assault, at daybreak on August 15, on the gates of the east wall. On the 14th the Russians pushed their reconnoisance up to the wall, and, meeting no resistance, Gen. Vasselievski decided to force the Tungpien gate that night. He blew in the gate and entered. As soon as the Russians emerged into the street, the Chinese, hidden in the houses, began a terrific fire at short range. The Russians retreated under cover of an embankment, having lost 26 killed and 100 wounded, and in the morning the Chinese occupied the gate with a strong force.

On the next morning the American forces came in contact with the enemy three miles outside the walls. When they reached the Tungpien gate, they found the Russians in hot action against the gate they said they had taken the night before. Colonel Daggett lead a scaling party by a sunken road up to the wall. The two companies scaled the wall and planted the Star and Stripes on it, but not until the Russians had forced the gate and hoisted their flag on it. The remainder of the American infantry entered the gate.

The British attacked the southermost gate while the attack of the Russians and Americans was going on, and had an American battery to assist them. They entered that gate not long after the capture of the Tungpien gate.

The main battle was fought by the Japanese before the Chihua gate. Their 54 pieces of artillery shelled the gate for three hours. Every time the Japanese infantry attempted to advance to the assault, the Chinese rifle fire drove them back, and the Japanese lost 200 men in trying to storm the wall.

Meanwhile the British Indian troops entered the sluice gate and marched into the British legation close by, with which General Chaffee also established communication. The Japanese kept up their attack doggedly all day. Finally at night they blew it open and soon cleared the walls and gate tower of their foes.

To stop the Chinese fire upon the foreign legations from the walls of the imperial city, the American marines cleared the Chen gate of the Tartar city, and a Russian battery blew it in. The attack was pushed until the legations were rescued, and the Chinese fled from Pekin.

Count von Waldersee, of Germany, was to be the commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China, but he did not arrive at Tien Tsin until after the fall of Pekin, and never exercised any authority over the American, English, Japanese, French and Russian troops.

Virchow's Views.

Please give Prof. Virchow's views on evolution.—M. J. C., Mulberry Gap, Tenn.

Prof. E. L. Youmans, in a biographical sketch of Virchow, printed in the Popular Science Monthly, says:

"His (Virchow's) attitude toward Darwinism has been misapprehended. Far from being an opponent of Darwinism, he should be regarded as one of its forerunners; for, as early as 1849, in his Movement in Favor of Unity in Scientific Medicine, he spoke of the origin of life as a mechanical necessity; and in 1858, a year before the appearance of Darwin's Origin of Species, he pointed to the changeability and transmutability of species as a necessary basis for the mechanical theory of life. But when Haeckel insisted upon the inclusion of the theories of natural selection among the subjects to be taught in the public elementary schools. Virchow objected that only established facts and results, not theories, should be taught in the public schools.

"To Haeckel's contradictions of religious faith, Virchow is able to return a tacit answer, by adhering to what he wrote more than forty years ago, that 'faith does not admit of a scientific discussion, for science and faith exclude each other. Not to such an extent, however, that one of them renders the other an impossibility, but in such a way that, within the range of science there is no place for faith; and the latter can commence only where the former ends. It need not be denied that, if this boundary line be respected, faith may have actual objects. It is not, therefore, the domain of science to attack faith or its objects; but its duty is to mark and consolidate the present termination of knowledge.'"

At a meeting of German naturalists and physicians in Munich, Dr. Virchow read a paper in which he divided sceitific doctrines into those actually proved and determined, and those which are still to be proved, but which it is necessary to know in order to fill up gaps in our knowledge.

In illustrating his meaning, he referred to several scientific matters; and, among these, he referred to evolution. He said there are parts of the evolution theory which are not yet established as scientific doctrines, in the sense that they ought to be taught as absolute truth to children in schools. He specially named two—the spontaneous generation of living matter out of inorganic bodies, without the presence of previously-living matter, and the descent of man from a non-human vertebrate animal. These, he said, are problems; we may think them probable, and may freely expect that evidence will be forthcoming to establish them as facts, but, until we have that evidence, we should not teach them as known and established scientific facts.

This is very narrow ground on which to assert Virchow to be antagonistic to the theory of evolution. His objection was to teaching certain parts of it to children as absolutely true, when they are still unproved, though probable.

Connecting Rails.

I saw in your paper some time ago a list of inventions that, you say, "the world would give a fortune for," and one in the list was "a connection for railroad rails without nuts." What is the objection to the present connection for railroad rails?—D. H. S., Chaneyville, Pa.

Will the above questioner, or some other friend, please give the date of the issue containing the article referred to? We have tried to find it in the files, but without success.

The objection to a connection with nuts and bolts is that the nuts work loose from the jarring by passing trains. Many nut-locks have been patented but they are not a success. What is needed is a connection easily opened for repairs, but which can not be jarred open.

A Coincidence.

I have noticed for many years that it has rained on the Fourth of July in this section, and I have heard old people say they never saw it fail. Can you tell the philosophy of it?—W. H. T., Templeman's X Roads, Va.

If it be true, it is simply a coincidence, and there is no "philosophy" of it at all. You are not very far from Washington city, and the Weather Bureau there can give you the weather for July 4 for many years. We believe there is a weather station at Norfolk, also, which can do the same. And we believe, if you will investigate, that you will find that it does not always rain on July 4 in your section.

King Saul and Samuel.

What relation was Saul, of the Old Testament, to Samuel?—J. P., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

None whatever. Saul, the first king of Israel, was the son of Kish, and of the tribe of Benjamin. The prophet Samuel was the son of Elkanah, and was of the tribe of Ephraim. The only source of information we have concerning them is the Old Testament. Read up their histories there, and you will know all there is to know.

Josephus the Historian.

What is the general opinion as to the reliability of Josephus, the Jewish historian?—G. G. W., Urbana, Ill.

Here is a brief but excellent opinion of Josephus: "Pride in the ancient glories of his nation (the Jews), awe of the greatness and power of Rome, personal vanity and a tendency to unbounded flattery of the Roman imperial family, appear with equal prominence in his writings." There is no doubt those portions of his history treating of the relations of the Romans to the Jews are biased in favor of the Romans. Then, too, it is believed his writings were tampered with by early Christian copyists, as was the case with so many ancient writings. The reference to Jesus by Josephus is believed to be such an interpolation.

An Old Question.

What is the difference between a square foot and a foot square?—E. E. H., Amsden, O.

There is no difference in area; but they may differ in shape. "A foot square" means a square surface, one foot each way; a square foot in area may be a square; it may be a rectangle—for a surface 16 inches long and 9 inches wide will measure 144 square inches; or it may be a triangle, or a circle, or an irregular figure.

These two are the same in area; but this is not true of any other number than 1. Thus 2 feet square is 4 square feet—which is double 2 square feet. This question is asked time and time again of us, when it should not be. Take a foot rule and lay out the figures on a floor or sheet of paper, and the answer can be gotten without writing to The Blade.

President Leaving the U. S.

Is there anything to prohibit the President of the United States from visiting foreign countries while in office? If not, is it an established custom among them not to do so? I have understood that during President McKinley's trip west he met the president of Mexico, and shook hands with him, but each stood on his own territory while this took place.—P. A. D., Rogers, O.

There is no law on the subject. This question is answered very fully in the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of March 26 last. Please refer to it. President McKinley and President Diaz did not meet at the middle of the bridge across the Rio Grande at El Paso. Your information was incorrect.

Old Glory.

When, where and by whom was the stars and stripes christened "Old Glory?" S. W. R., East Poultney, Vt.

We are unable to find that any one person is entitled to the credit of calling the American flag "Old Glory." Doubtless a fictitious story will be invented, sooner or later, to account for it—for this world is given to lying, and if it can not get facts it invents a lie.

Selling Tobacco.

Has a person the right to sell his own raising of tobacco in the "hand" to any one any where for the latter's own use, without paying a tax?—C. H., Limerick, Ky.

To make this question clear to those readers who do not live in tobacco-raising sections, we will sa ythat a "hand" is a bunch of tobacco leaves tied together, and not separated from the stem. By a decision of the commissioner of internal revenue, made in 1902, a farmer may sell tobacco in this form to any one for his own use; but he can not sell it twisted, nor can the buyer sell it to any one else.

Magellan the Explorer.

A. E. C., Kodak, Tenn.: Fernando Magellan, or more correctly de Magalhaens, was born in Oporto, in 1470. He served in the Spanish navy with distinction under Albuquerque in the East Indies, and sailed Sept. 20, 1519, with five ships and 236 men from San Lucar, Spain, across the Atlantic, down the east coast of South America; discovered the straits named after him, sailed through into the Pacific and across; reached the Philippine islands, where he was killed in battle with the natives, in 1521. His ship then sailed to Spain around the Cape of Good Hope, reaching home Sept. 6, 1522, and the first vessel to make a voyage around the world.

Lincoln Never Prophesied.

Will you kindly publish what was Mr. Lincoln's prophecy?—Subscriber, Wooster, Ohio.

Abraham Lincoln never uttered anything of the nature of a prophecy. You can set that down as a fact which cannot be controverted. For instance, when he said this nation "cannot long endure half slave and half free," he expressed his opinion merely. It had no pretensions of prophecy, or even of forecast. Some dozen years ago, some lying scoundrel wrote a pretended extract from Lincoln, predicting great evils to this country from the accumulation of private fortunes. This lie was fully exposed. No man who ever uttered it was able to give authority for it. Perhaps it is this old lie—first manufactured to help the free silver foolishness—that you have gotten hold of.

Portraits and Pictures.

Please describe the process by which pictures of notable persons and places are produced in the daily papers the next issue, or the day after the event occurs. That is to say, in case of the event transpiring in some distant foreign country, we get the picture of the persons or place in our papers the next day. Is this done by wire?—A. T. B., Central City, Iowa.

There is no practical process of telegraphing portraits and pictures. There have been several such devices invented, but they have not been perfected so as to come into use. In the cases you mention, photographs already existing are used for illustrations. All large newspapers have a large stock of photographs of prominent persons and places, and these are used when the occasion comes. For instance, it has been believed for some months that the end of the pope was not far off, and every large paper obtained photographs of the pope, the cardinals, etc., to be used when the time arrived.

Cecil Calvert.

Please give a biographical sketch of Cecil Calvert.—R. S. G., Lenox Castle, North Carolina.

Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, was the son of the Lord Baltimore who asked for the charter for Maryland. He was born about 1605, and died in London in 1675. Little is known of his early life. About 1623 he married Anne Arundel, whose name is still borne by one of the counties of Maryland. His father dying before the charter was granted, it was issued to Cecil on June 20, 1632. The next year he sent his brother Leonard to settle his new domain. He never visited Maryland himself, but governed it by deputies for 43 years, and was universally commended for his moderation toward both colonists and natives.

The National Guard.

Please state the number of state troops in each of the states of the Union.—W. H. J., Tampa, Fla.

Most of the states have a volunteer militia organized under the title of National Guards. You must remember that, under the United States constitution, all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45, are liable to military duty, if there be need. The following table gives the number of volunteer militia enrolled December 1, 1902, and the total, in round numbers, liable to military duty:

States—	Volunteer Militia.	Liable to Service.
Alabama—state troops	7,788	170,000
Arizona	...	17,400
Arkansas—state guard	2,340	262,000
California—nat. guard	2,824	355,000
Colorado—nat. guard	784	110,000
Connecticut—nat. guard	2,322	107,000
Delaware—nat. guard	511	29,000
Dist. Columbia—nat. g'rd.	1,103	50,000
Florida—state troops	1,092	84,000
Georgia—volunteers	3,734	291,000
Guam—volunteers	48	400
Hawaii—nat. guard	495	4,000
Idaho—nat. guard	700	27,000
Illinois—nat. guard	6,395	810,000
Indian Ter.—militia	151	5,000
Iowa—nat. guard	2,626	355,000
Kansas—nat. guard	1,294	115,000
Kentucky—nat. guard	1,794	415,000
Louisiana—nat. guard	920	140,000
Maine—nat. guard	1,330	110,000
Maryland—nat. guard	1,911	210,000
Massachusetts—vol. mil.	3,836	450,000
Michigan—nat. guard	8,008	285,000
Minnesota—nat. guard	1,693	210,000
Mississippi—nat. guard	1,093	235,000
Missouri—nat. guard	1,040	417,000
Montana—nat. guard	2,613	34,000
Nebraska—nat. guard	1,910	105,000
Nevada—nat. guard	136	4,700
New Hampshire—nat. g'd	1,175	35,000
New eJrsey—nat. guard	4,300	390,000
New Mexico—nat. guard	387	41,000
New York—nat. guard	11,515	950,000
No. Carolina—nat. guard	1,782	250,000
North Dakota—nat. guard	596	37,000
Ohio—nat. guard	4,616	650,000
Oklahoma—nat. guard	691	62,000
Oregon—nat. guard	1,120	65,000
Pennsylvania—nat. guard	8,340	900,000
Porto Rico—militia	600	170,000
Rhode Island—militia	537	69,000
Samoa—volunteers	73	550
So. Carolina—volunteers	2,074	114,000
So. Dakota—nat. guard	1,086	54,000
Tennessee—nat. guard	1,922	170,000
Texas—vol. guard	2,922	350,000
Utah—nat. guard	324	45,000
Vermont—nat. guard	772	45,000
Virginia—volunteers	2,068	310,000
Washington—nat. guard	832	100,000
W. Virginia—nat. guard	993	135,000
Wisconsin—nat. guard	2,588	410,000
Wyoming—nat. guard	256	180,000

Cyclones and Tornadoes.

What is the difference between a cyclone, tornado or hurricane? Is a hurricane a straight wind?—C. B., Sarcoxie, Mo.

On the first page of this issue of The Blade is an illustrated article headed, "Something About Cyclones," which you will please read. A hurricane is a storm of great severity in tropical countries, and always originates over the open ocean. No storm wind is ever "straight," that is, from its point of beginning to its point of ending is never a straight line, but always a curve.

The Aurora Borealis.

Please state cause of the aurora borealis.—R. T., Athens, Tenn.

Your question reminds us of a story. A college class was in recitation. The professor asked a student: "Mr. Smith, what is the cause of the aurora?" Smith had not prepared his lesson, and so glibly answeredl. "Why, professor, I did know, but I have forgotten." The professor threw up his hands in mock despair, and exclaimed: "Good heavens! The only man in the world who knew the cause of the aurora, and he has forgotten!"

All that we know so far is that the aurora, whether borealis (northern), or australis (southern), has not penetrated. This is one of the many phenomena of nature that the scientific world is patiently studying, certain that eventually we will be able to understand the laws which govern them.

The Black Horse Cavalry.

Editor Question Bureau: In a recent issue you asked for information in regard to the black horse cavalry of the confederate army in the battle of Bull Run. In volume 1 of Lossing's Civil War in America, page 599, it speaks of Stuart's horsemen, known as the Black Horse Cavalry. This corps received its name from the fact that all the horses were black. The corps was composed of the sons of wealthy Virginians, and their whole outfit was of the most expensive kind.—G. S., Austin, Minn.

Regulus.

The answer to my question is not exactly what I wanted. Has the exact time of Regulus coinciding with the center of the sun ever been calculated?—W. E., Bartlett, O.

Without doubt it has been, but we have not the information. On August 22, at 6 p. m., central standard time, Regulus is in conjunction with the sun. He will be covered by that luminary, though he will not be in exact concidence with its center.

Miscellaneous.

R. P., Mill Creek, W. Va.: We have not the information you ask for.

G. W. H., Hinklesville, W. Va.: We are sorry to say we know nothing of the matter.

A. B. C., Monticello, Utah: We are sorry to say we are not familiar with the details of the process.

H. C., Butler, O.: We are unable to do so, but you can buy ready-mixed paints cheaper than you can mix them yourself.

B. M. S., Millvillage, Pa.: We find no city situated "around a lake." Madison, Wis., is on an isthmus, between Lakes Mendota and Monona, however.

H. J., Genoa, Neb.: No explanation has ever been given, except that the flood, if it happened at all, was confined to a portion of what is now called Asia.

P. R., Mitchell, S. D.: If you will read the rules above you will see the editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give addresses, and that is what you ask.

O. D., Neversink, N. Y.: The widow of two husbands, both soldiers, cannot get a pension because of the services of both husbands. No one can draw two pensions.

J. O. S., Randolph, Neb.: There is no direct teaching in the Scriptures on the point. If the souls of the dead go at once to heaven or hell, what use of the general judgment?

J. G. S., Balsam, Pa.: We have not the figures you ask for. A court should never yield to mob demand for an immediate trial, and in refusing takes the only proper course.

C. E. J., Maryville, Mo.: Our largest gun is the 16-inch one, built at Watervliet arsenal and now at Sandy Hook. We published a full description some months ago, but cannot find it.

J. A. T., Maywood, Neb.: We do not know when the Rosebud Indian reservation will be opened. For any information, address "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

H. F. S., Cutlips, W. Va.: You certainly failed to note in the rules above the one which bars all questions of law. Your query can only be answered by some one who knows the mining laws of your state and the decisions of your courts, if any, in that particular point. We have subscribers in all 45 states. We can not be expected to be familiar with their laws and decisions. Hence the rule.

C. H. P., Byron, N. Y.: There is no provision of the United States internal revenue laws that would interfere with your gathering or selling roots, herbs, etc., for the cure of disease. Whether you state laws impose a penalty, we do not know. Ask a lawyer. Why can we not get people to read the rules above, which says no questions of law will be answered? Read reply to H. F. S., Cutlips, W. Va.

H. L. S., Coeburn, Va.: In the couplet, "Then give him, for a soldier meet, a soldier's cloak for a winding-sheet," the word "meet" is an adjective, meaning appropriate or suitable, referring to the noun winding sheet. It is the same word used in Genesis ii, 18, when God says he will make Adam a "help meet for him"—that is, a suitable help. We do not know the poem from which your quotation is taken.

W. W. S., Birds, Ill.: If Illinios has a state geologist, he can inform you as to the mineral resources of your section. When you wish to explore for oil or minerals, put down a well, or sink a shaft, at your own expense. That is the only way. A contract to put down a well for a share of the oil found is a very common way, and can be enforced like any other contract.

Pretty Good Showing.

Eighty-five per cent of the children of Japan are now in school.

THE GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Where the Beginnings of the Great Work Will Start—Some Interesting Facts.

The 17th of June is marked with red letters on the calendar of American patriotism as Bunker Hill day. The same day also witnessed, last year, President Roosevelt's approval of the national irrigation act, and the enthusiastic friends of the irrigation policy take considerable satisfaction in the fact that both events may be celebrated on the same day, and are inclined to claim that future generations will find almost as much glory and pride in the statesmanlike deed of 1902 as they will in the military deed of 1775.

The stubborn and unequal contest at Bunker Hill was one of the things which gave us a country to work for, and the long-sought victory of national irrigation was certainly one of the most important steps in this country's development.

The irrigation law imposes a heavy responsibility upon the secretary of the interior. That already busy official is charged with the work of selecting the projects to be undertaken, fixing the size of homesteads which may be taken up on the public lands to be reclaimed, and making rules and regulations for the use and distribution of the water supply. The task is an arduous, and in some cases, a delicate one, since there are often conflicting interests that must be reconciled.

Furthermore, it is obvious that with a limited amount of money at his command, the secretary can not build works everywhere at once. Western communities are proberbially enthusiastic over their own local advantages. The people of each valley are prone to believe that theirs is a little the best valley in all the west, and that they enjoy the glorious privilege of living on the "best soil that ever lay out doors."

Hence, they are bound to be disappointed when the interior department makes its necessary, but always difficult choice between the claims of rural localities. It is a case where "many are called, but few are chosen." And so it must be unless the nation shall some day decide to enter upon the work on a much greater scale.

Secretary Hitchcock committed the details of the new policy to the geological survey, which has long been dealing with hydrographic problems in the west, and whose founder, the late Major John Wesley Powell, was the first scientific man to comprehend the economic value of the arid region.

The director of the survey organized a new branch to take charge of the irrigation work, naming it the "United States Reclaiming Service." Frederick K. Newell, who has been in charge of water investigations in the survey, was made chief of the new service. He has been trained for a dozen years for just such an opportunity as has now come to him, and the friends of irrigation are profoundly pleased with the choice.

Mr. Newell was confronted with the task of organizing and setting in motion a very large undertaking. Its field of operation is half a continent. Its contemplated expenditure will run into tens of millions. And the number of people whose weal or woe will ultimately depend upon the wisdom and honesty of the administration of this work will be equal to the total population of many an American state and many a European country. In other words, it is a big thing, requiring the services of big men.

Mr. Newell had the advantage of wide familiarity with the conditions of the arid region to begin with. He was thus able to direct the preliminary investigations with little loss of time or money. To this end, he brought together large numbers of bright young men from various parts of the country and set them at work measuring streams, surveying reservoirs and canal sites and estimating the cost and efficiency of the first proposed works.

These are the dam on the Sweetwater river in Wyoming, the dam at the outlet of Saint Mary lake in Montana, and the diversion of its wates to the Milk river, the construction of the Gunnison river tunnel for the irrigation of Uncompahgre valley in Southwestern Colorado, the construction of a chain of reservoirs on the boundary of California and Nevada, for the reclamation of land in the latter state and the building of the great Tonto reservoir on the Salt river of Arizona.

It is estimated that these five projects will cost about $7,000,000 and reclaim upwards of 600,000 acres of land. That is to say, it will probably cost about $11 an acre to make this land fit for the highest cultivation. The money is not permanently invested by the government. It is to be returned by settlers in ten equal payments over a period of ten years. There is no interest charge. The government collects its interest in the form of social and economic gains which quickly materialize into taxable values for the benefit of the county, state and nation.

The new policy is yet very young. But marvelous progress has been made during its first year. The work has gone on rather silently without any flourish of trumpets. And yet nothing more momentous has been undertaken by this government in the way of internal improvement.

The nation set its hand to a task which has now grown entirely beyond the reach of private effort, if it ever were adapted to that method of development. It has undertaken to assert man's control over the forces of nature in a vast region where organized effort must pave the way before the individual may prosper, or even get a foothold.

There is but one thing that stands in the way of this creation of countless small homes out of arid waste, one thing which the nation must yet do before it can make the future secure for itself and for its multitudinous homeseekers. It must repeal certain features of its present land laws, under which the public domain is being speculated in and fraudulently absorbed into large private holdings. It must take heed of the President's injunction in his last message to congress regarding the spoliation of the public lands in the west and readjust its laws so that the government land shall be reserved against the time that they may be needed by home seekers.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

MOSQUITOES AS PILOTS.

Capt. R. Rubeill, commodore skipper of the Standard Oil company's fleet, and at present master of the huge American tanker Col. E. L. Drake, which was built recently at Cramp's, and is now engaged exclusively in the oil trade between Port Arthur, Tex., and this city, has discovered mosquitoes to be the greatest safeguard to mariners navigating the Gulf of Mexico.

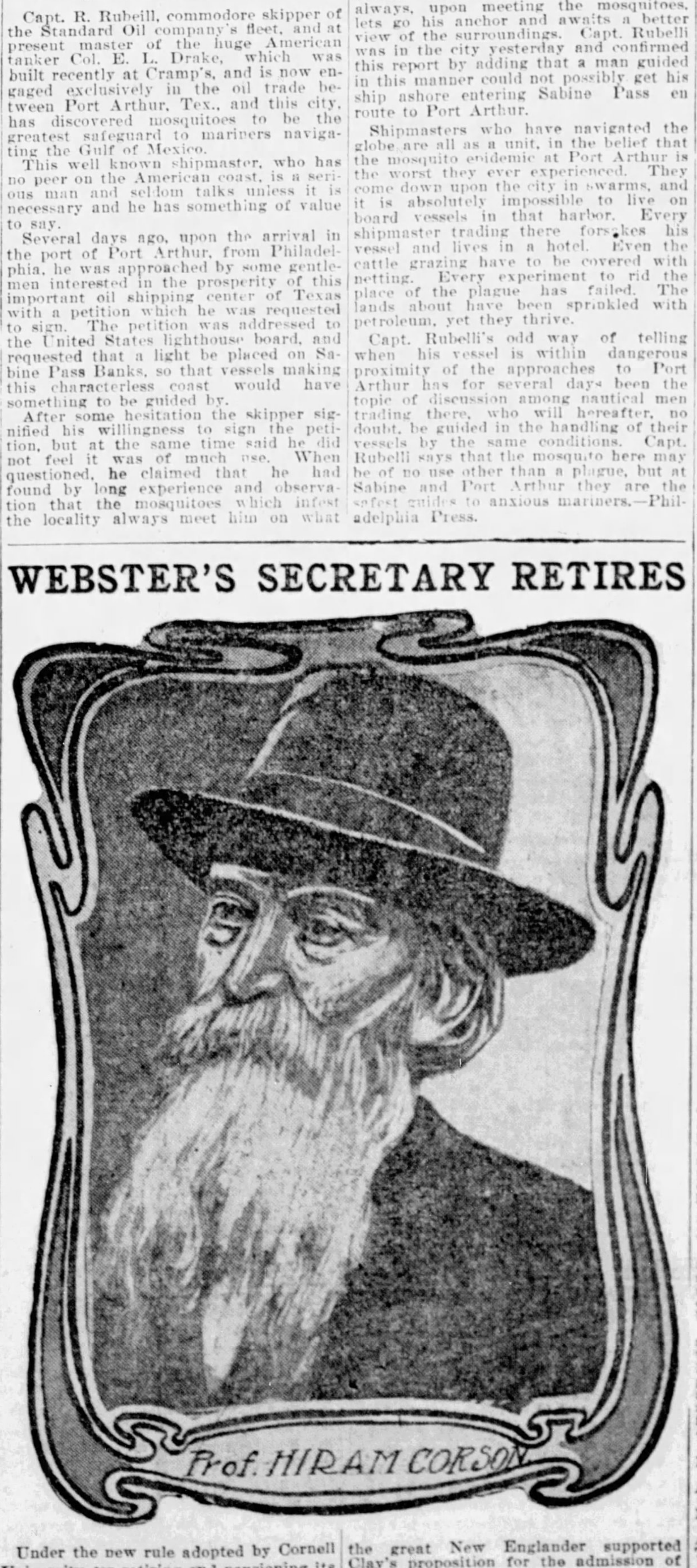
This well known shipmaster, who has no peer on the American coast, is a serious man and seldom talks unless it is necessary and he has something of value to say.

Several days ago, upon the arrival in the port of Port Arthur, from Philadelphia, he [illegible] men in [illegible] important oil [illegible] with a petition [illegible] to sign [illegible] the United States lighthouse board [illegible] request [illegible] Sabine Pass [illegible] this [illegible] something [illegible]

After some hesitation the skipper signified his willingness to sign the petition, but [illegible] not feel it [illegible] When questioned, he claimed that [illegible] found [illegible] the mosquitoes which infest the locality [illegible] is known to mariners as the six-fathom curve. When the weather is thick he always, upon meeting the mosquitoes, lets go his anchor and awaits a better view of the surroundings. Capt. Rubelli was in the city yesterday and confirmed this report by adding that a man guided in this manner could not possibly get his ship ashore entering Sabine Pass en route to Port Arthur.

Shipmasters who have navigated the globe are all as a unit, in the belief that the mosquito epidemic at Port Arthur is the worst they ever experienced. They come down upon the city in swarms, and it is absolutely impossible to live on board vessels in that harbor. Every [illegible] Capt. Rubelli's old way of telling [illegible] dangerous [illegible] Port [illegible] the [illegible] men [illegible] no [illegible] their [illegible] Capt. [illegible] may [illegible] but at [illegible] the [illegible]—Philadelphia Press.

WEBSTER'S SECRETARY RETIRES



Under the new rule adopted by Cornell University for retiring and pensioning its professors after the age of seventy, Prof. Hiram Corson will leave the chair of English literature this year. He is seventy-five and has occupied that chair since 1870.

Prof. Corson will be appointed to a lectureship on the same subject. He is as active both physically and mentally as ever he was in his life. He began life as official reporter of the United States senate and attracted attention by his accurate report of Daniel Webster's great seventh of March speech in which the great New Englander supported Clay's proposition for the admission of California into the Union.

Later and upon the strength of this achievement Mr. Corson was made private secretary to Lewis Cass and later to Daniel Webster himself. After the death of Daniel Webster he was assigned to the head of the Copyright Bureau, then under the charge of the Smithsonian Institution.

From that he followed literature as a profession and was instructor in that subject in several colleges before coming to Cornell. His scholarship and ability have been recognized all over the world.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE FALL OF A CONCEITED KING

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 16 Is, "Saul Rejected as King." I. Sam. 15:1-34.

Saul was elevated to his post as the first king of the ancent Hebrews with every evidence of his own fitness for the place. He had appearance, dignity, modesty and a religious and patriotic spirit to commend him. The host that had assembled for the coronation at Gilgal had been well satisfied with their new ruler.

Saul had proved himself a brave soldier, and between the time of the previous lesson and the present one he had won a great victory over the Philistines, although in connection therewith he had disobeyed God in the matter of sacrifice, and had incurred the outspoken displeasure of Samuel, the prophet. The character of Saul, as we see its development recorded in the Old Testament, shows a progressive deadening of spirituality and a growth of self-conceit and self-aggrandizement. Saul was becoming big in his own eyes. He had been commanded to go down and destroy utterly an old foe of his people, the Amalekites, who had oppressed the Children of Israel so far back as the time of Moses. His instructions were to root out the nation entirely, sparing nobody and nothing. Amalek and his possessions were to be a sacrifice to the Most High. But Saul disobeyed, keeping the best of the loot for himself, and the captive king to grace his triumph.

Patronizing a Prophet.

After a night spent in tearful prayer to God for this recreant king, Samuel appeared before Saul at Gilgal. Did the sight of the venerable servant of God strike the king's heart with remorse? Perhaps so; his actions do not seem to have been free from self-consciousness. He welcomed Samuel with an airy manner that smacked strongly of condescension. "Blessed be thou," he said in greeting. But who was he, to give his blessing to the prophet of the Most High, the man who had anointed him king, and had brought to him the commands of Isreal's Supreme Ruler? Perhaps his geniality was so forced that it was overdone, and beneath his confident words there was a conscience ill at ease. A certain small boy is never so genial and loving as when he has disobeyed, and desires to divert the attention of his parent from his disobedience. Saul had violated a plain command; his assurance to the prophet that he had performed it was in the nature of overprotestation.

The Bleating Sheep.

"What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears?" was the sternly ironical reply of Samuel. From the hillsides sounded the voices of the cattle, the choicest of the flocks and herds of the Amalekites. These should have shared in the common sacrifice which Jehovah had ordered. If Saul had, as he boasted, performed the commandment of the Lord, what meant these sounds? Saul had not yet learned that wrong-doing can never be concealed; "murder will out," and all the sheep that are the fruit of disobedience bleat loudly in the ears of men, as well as in the ears of God.

When he boasted of duty done, Saul said "I;" when he confessed to wrong he said "they." "The people," said he, "spared the best of the sheep and the oxen to sacrifice unto Jehovah." Poor, squirming Saul! It is an unkingly spectacle that he made as he tried to lay the blame for his misdeeds upon others. That was not the royal way. A man who was all of a king would have stood up to the responsibility, and taken upon himself the blame for all of the mistakes or offenses of his subordinates. A manly man is never afraid to shoulder responsibility; he despises excuses as cowardly. But Saul was following in the train of Adam when he said, ungallantly, "The woman tempted me, and I did eat."

When Thou Wast Little.

There was withering scorn as well as compassion and sorrow in the voice of Samuel. He had all of a big, brave man's contempt for an act of meanness. Saul was wriggling, shifty and evasive; for the sake of saving Saul's honor he was willing to stoop to any dishonor. But now he must hear the voice of Jehovah. So Samuel, almost despising the unkingly giant in front of him, reminded him that when he was little in his own sight God had exalted him to be king, but now he had become big in his own eyes, and had put his own judgment and desire above the plain word of the Lord, and had failed to obey the explicit commission respecting Amalek. Therefore he was summoned to stand up and answer, if he could. Why had he disobeyed?

Saul had got into the frame of mind of the French king who cried "I am the state." He had come to look upon Saul as all-important. He had not learned, and never did learn, that humility is the saving salt of greatness; that the man who would climb high and go far must learn to recognize who and what are greater than himself. The man who is ever looking out for number one by that fact proves himself a number two man. Saul demonstrated his essential littleness by his estimate of his own greatness.

A Sovereign's Subterfuges.

The answer that this precious king returned to Samuel's charge was a quibble. It is a trick of second-rate lawyers, and of men before the bar of a plain accusation, to dodge the issue. Saul said he had destroyed the Amalekites, though he had not; and he pretended that he had reserved Agag, the king, as well as the spoils which the people had taken, for the purpose of honoring Jehovah by a sacrifice. He put in a double defense; first that he did it for the honor of God, and, secondly, that he did not really do it at all, but the people. He dwelt strongly upon the subject of the sacrifice that was to be made at Gilgal, for the glory of God. Manifestly, though, his first thought was not for God, but for Saul. His action was utterly selfish, yet he, like a good many people in a more enlightened age, was endeavoring to convince himself and others that it was all for a religious motive.

"Behold to Obey."

A railroad bribes a legislature, and balances the act by a gift to the Y. M. C. A. A great trust goes its lawless and ruthless way, committing any wrong or crime that may be serviceable to it, and then it squares accounts by giving a few millions to a university. A man cheats his neighbors in business, and gives perhaps a tithe of his unjust profit to the church, feeling quite self-righteous in the act. All these, and the countless others of whom they are types, are in the same class with Saul, and like him need to hear the clear and excoriating word of God, which Samuel brought to the first king of Israel, "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." Man cannot shut up the eye of the Almighty with gifts. Jehovah cannot be bribed. Good deeds cannot be accepted as a substitute for righteousness. It is not unfashionable to offer the Lord pleasant words of praise and munificent and multiform charities, in the place of obedience to his revealed word. But the surrendered will, as proved by loyal and unquestioning obedience, is what God asks first of all, and what he must have before He will accept anything else.

The Doom of Saul.

"Because thou hast rejected the word of Jehovah, he hath also rejected thee from being king." Such was the sentence that King Saul heard pronounced against him, in spite of all his ingenious pleadings and subterfuges. He must pay the supreme price for his disobedience. God could not use a man who would not obey him. Saul had a splendid opportunity, but he lost it through his vanity, which led him to put the praise of Saul above the word of God.

Saul continued on the throne for years after this, but he was as truly doomed to shame and rejection as the man with the seeds of leprosy in his body is doomed to death. The sentence might be deferred, but it could not be escaped.

Although he started out on his public service as a spiritual man, we may clearly trace the decreasing spirituality of the king, so that in the end he came to be governed by all his lower passions, even at times losing his reason in fits of frenzied anger. His character affords a study in the atrophying of spiritual powers.

"We are not worst at once. The course of evil
Begins so slowly, and from such slight source,
An infant's hand might stem its breach with clay,
But let the stream get deeper, and philosophy—
Ay, and religion, too—shall strive in vain
To turn the headlong current."

The Probable Reason.

Harlemite—If you wrote yesterday morning, how is it I only got your letter this evening?

Downtowner—Probably because I affixed a special delivery stamp, and wrote across the envelope "Rush!"—Brooklyn Life.

RUB ON Painkiller and the Rheumatism's gone.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys. Wash'n D. C. Est. 1869 Examination free. Best hand book.

PATENT SECURED or FEE returned. FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised free in Patent Record. Sample Free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 654 F St., Washington, D. C.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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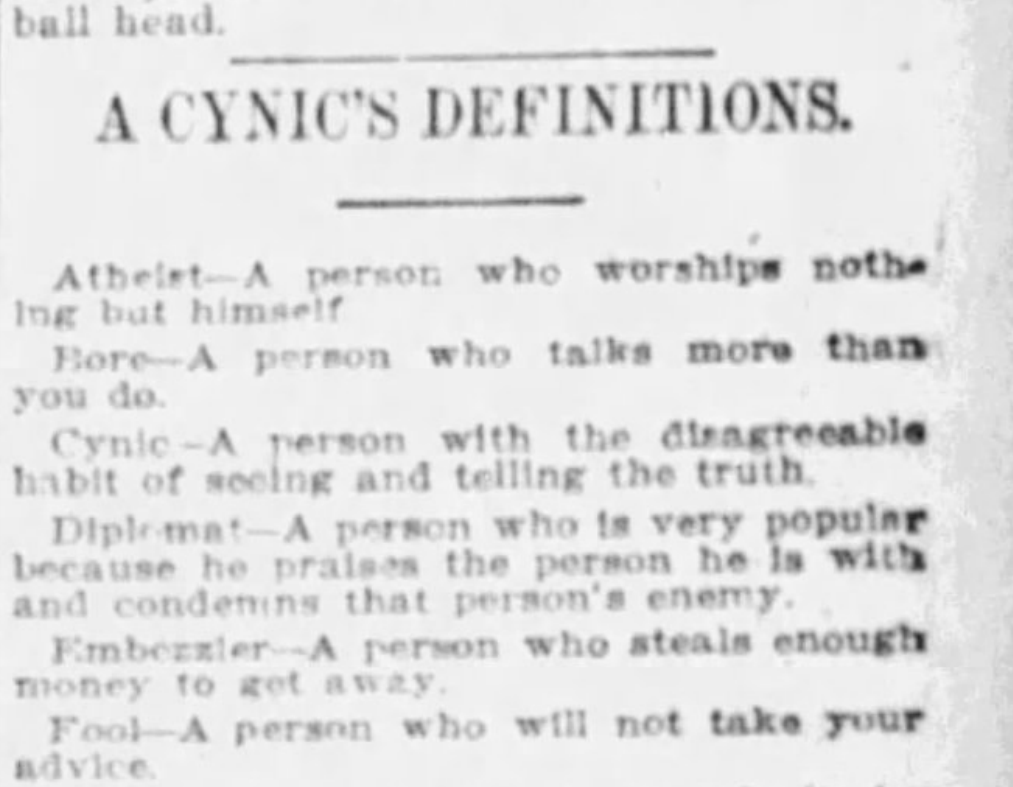
Newest Necktie Fastener.

We recognize the fact that the latest invention in ties cannot prove popular to that class of individuals who must have their four-in-hands, ascots, bows, etc., tied by hand, in order to be perfectly proper, and who appear shocked when a made up tie is worn. But there is another class of men, who spend most of their time at work, and who care little about the tie, as long as it looks well and is not too much trouble to put on and take off. This latter class will find interest in the fastener which we present herewith, as it is extremely simple to attach, and is not liable to become detached accidentally. While the invention can be utilized equally well with any kind of a tie that is made up, we have shown it here in conjunction with a small section of a bow. The fastener requires a collar button with a ball head, but the latter need not be large enough to cause trouble in buttoning the collar. This device consists of a stiffening plate of the required shape to support the body of the tie, and in the center of the plate is the fastener proper, which is practically the same as that used to fasten gloves on the hand, being nothing but a snap button, with spring tongues arranged around the inner face of the socket to grip the ball head of the button. It requires only a direct pressure in line with the shank of the button to attach the tie, and one has but to experiment with a glove fastener to ascertain the amount of strength which will be required to remove the tie from the ball head.



A CYNIC'S DEFINITIONS.

Atheist—A person who worships nothing but himself.

Bore—A person who talks more than you do.

Cynic—A person with the disagreeable habit of seeing and telling the truth.

Diplomat—A person who is very popular because he praises the person he is with and condemns that person's enemy.

Embezzler—A person who steals enough money to get away.

Fool—A person who will not take your advice.

Genius—A person great enough to be himself.

Heathen—A person who does not believe in the same God you do.

Idiot—A person who tells you the truth about yourself.

Juror—One of twelve persons who helps to make a farce of justice—and succeeds.

Kleptomaniac—A thief whose relatives are rich enough to keep him out of jail.

Lawyer—A person who makes the law even worse than it is.

Mormon—An American Turk.

Neighbor—A person who borrows from you.

Optimist—A person who believes the world is growing better, because he knows it can't get any worse.

Politician—A wise man turned fool; an honest man turned dishonest; or a knave turning the pockets of the other two.

Quibbler—A very disagreeable person who picks flaws in your arguments.

Reformer—A person who wants you to divide your wealth with him.

Tomboy—A girl who has some life about her; she is hated by the women because she is liked by the men.

Usher—A person employed by a church to keep strangers from entering the members' pews.

Vixen—A woman who has cut out her rival.

Wag—A person who wags his tongue so constantly that he says something good once in a while by accident.

Xylophonist—A person who inflicts a great deal of unnecessary torture upon his friends with what he calls music.

Yankee—A person who talks through his nose and beats you on a horse deal.

Zealot—A person who believes in his God as much as other people do theirs.—Leslie's Monthly.

One has to have hard luck once in a while in order to appreciate what a good old world this really is.—Philadelphia Record.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO. .... Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE .... Editor

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

LACE CURTAINS FOR BLADE SUBSCRIBERS

Of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in August.

About a year ago we contracted with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States, to make a line of curtains to give as premiums for small clubs of subscribers to the Weekly Blade. We gave away during the season nearly 10,000 pairs, and the mills are now working on a contract of more than 20,000 pairs for our use during the coming subscription season. Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2 1-2 yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below.

These curtains may be described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By August 1st, the 2,200 subscribers expiring during August should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 500 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 500 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to August subscribers only, and thirty days later the September people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any August subscriber fail, for any reason, to get proposition by August third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before September 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with September subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every August name, and an equal number of new ones.

GRAND CHIEF ARTHUR, LABOR LEADER AND BANKER

A labor leader and banker was P. M. Arthur, the late grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He began as wiper in the roundhouse. He not only became prominent in financial circles, but did more to better the conditions of his fellow workmen than any one else connected with the Brotherhood. At the same time, he became one of President Myron T. Herrick's most trusted advisers on the directory of the Society for Savings, the largest financial institution in Ohio.

Mr. Arthur inaugurated a business policy in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The ability and foresight with which this organization was managed, commanded the respect of railway officials. While he was a tireless worker for higher wages and better conditions in the engine cab, Mr. Arthur recognized that capital had rights. Before he presented a claim he gave it the same unprejudiced consideration that a judge does a point in law. Railway officials realized that Mr. Arthur never came to them without a just cause, and experienced very little trouble in securing a hearing. There was rarely ever any bitter contentions between Mr. Arthur and the railway managers. He presented the B. of L. E.'s grievances in a straightforward, businesslike manner. If railway officials were inclined to be arbitrary or insolent, he did not reply in the same spirit. He continued his negotiations in a manner that often forced arbitrary officials to acknowledge the injustice of their position.

While Mr. Arthur has often been urged by his business associates to retire from the B. of L. E., the good of the organization and the welfare of his former fellow workmen were so near to his heart that he died in the service. He often neglected his private business to work for the organization and lived to realize that 40,000 members of the union appreciated his efforts.

A Georgia legislator has struck upon a new and promising scheme to enlarge the state's revenues. It is to legalize the carrying of pistols, bowie knives or brass knuckles in that state, requiring a license fee of a dollar a year, and a bond of $50. This is regarded as a popular measure, and a sure source of revenue. Kentucky will have to look to her laurels.

THE NEXT POPE.

Ever since the death of Pope Leo became imminent, there has been a great deal of discussion as to his probable successor, not only in the college of cardinals and among church dignataries, but in the chancelleries of Europe. While to some this may seem to imply a lack of respect for the aged pontiff battling with death, it is a necessary consequence. When the Roman pontiffs claimed the right, as the representatives of God on earth, to make and unmake kings, it was inevitable that this should create, on the part of kings, princes and potentates, a desire to have a hand in the making of a pope whenever the incumbent of the pontifical chair passed away.

Three powers of Europe—Austria, France and Spain—claim the right of veto against any candidate for the papal chair. This veto cannot be exercised after an election; but if there is any one in the available list who is persona non grata, an objection must be filed before the election takes place. This power of veto originated by usage centuries ago, when the three countries named were the arbiters of Europe. It was never confirmed by a papal bull. When the popes held temporal dominion over the states of the church in Italy, the exigencies of politics impelled them to seek aid from one power or the other, and to make concessions in return for aid rendered. Pope Leo himself denied the possession of the right of veto by these countries, on the ground that they had failed, when Italy absorbed the states of the church, to insist on the preservation of the temporal power.

Austria, France and Spain seem determined that the next pope shall be one whom they approve; and Germany and Italy, though not claiming any right of veto, are also working along the same line. Among the church dignitaries, however, there is a determination not to allow any outside intervention in the choice of a successor to Leo—which is a tacit acknowledgement that the spiritual rule exceeds the temporal. If the Vatican would drop all pretensions to temporal sovereignty, the motive for interference would be greatly diminished.

The tendency is to regard Cardinals Rampolla, Vanutelli and Gotti as the leading candidates for the succession. All are Italians, of course, for the chance of a non-Italian cardinal's elevation is too insignificant to require discussion. Rampolla is papal secretary of state, not conciliatory in disposition, and reactionary in his views. Vanutelli is also a conservative, but he and Rampolla are rivals, and neither can count on support in an exigency from the friends of the other. Gotti is more like Leo in character than the others, but he is known as Germany's candidate, and this will hamper as well as help his cause.

It is quite as probable as any other solution of the matter that the aspiring cardinals will eventually do as was done when Leo was elected. Then they chose an old man, taking the view that death would make his pontificate short, thus giving another opportunity for reaching the triple crown. But all the cardinals living when Leo was elected are dead with one or two exceptions.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The President is still firm in his purpose to convene Congress in extra session on November 9—the Monday following the fall elections. The main purpose is the consideration of legislation to carry out the provisions of the treaty with Cuba, but it is hoped and expected that currency legislation will receive due attention.

Many worthy citizens do not understand the need of such legislation; and to them we commend the address of John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly, before the National Editorial association at Omaha recently. That gentleman pointed out clearly the trouble with out present banknote currency. "The present system under which banks issue their notes upon the security of government bonds," he said, "makes both the issue and retirement of the notes difficult. Bonds are not obtainable except at high prices when additional notes are required, and the notes, when issued, cannot be retired, except to a limited extent and under burdensome conditions. We now have our supply of money arbitrarily fixed, while the demand for it is subjected to constant change, and there is no reciprocity between banking and business—no adjustment of the former to the needs of the latter."

This is a very explicit statement of the existing defect. Congress should provide a remedy. The matter is not one of politics; it has nothing to do with the silver question, nor any other financial issue which has been fought out in the political arena. Mr. Sleicher favors a law that will give the banks authority to issue notes in emergencies in restricted volume and subject to such a tax as will hasten their retirement as soon as the emergency has passed. With a proper redemption system, the retirement would be effected without the tax. The only tax that should be levied is one to provide a fund in the treasury to redeem failed-bank notes upon presentation. Perhaps this is not as complete a plan as can be devised; there are men in Congress who should be able to evolve a statute along these lines that will provide elasticity for the volume of our currency, and thus deprive stock speculation of the effect of creating a scarcity of money at times.

CONGRESSMEN AND MR. MACHEN

The Providence Journal says that Mr. Machen "is reported to have written to several members of congress whom he has placed under obligations in the past, asking for cash contributions for his defense when he is brought to trial under the three indictments that have been found against him." If this report is true, the Journal suggests that "it would be highly interesting to know the names of the men to whom the appeal is addressed."

However, it does not follow that these men were in any wise involved in any of the things with which Mr. Machen is charged. There has been a very wide demand for the extension of the rural free delivery service; and this demand of the people on any proposed route, of course was made through their Representative. A proper care for the interests of his constituents would prompt any Representative to push their claims with the man who had the authority to establish routes; and that man was Machen. There was nothing wrong nor even objectionable in this. Rather it was commendable. No more suspicion of wrong-doing attaches to a Representative for doing it than would to his efforts at the pension office to have the case of one of his ex-soldier constituents passed upon.

WON'T RECEIVE THE PETITION

The matter of the Jewish petition to the Czar of Russia is a closed incident. The American charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, Mr. Riddle, was instructed to inform the Russian government officially of the petition and its nature, and to inquire its attitude regarding the reception of the document. He informs the state department by cable that Russia will neither receive the petition nor consider the matter.

This outcome was expected by all who are well informed. The infernal affairs of any country are its own concern, and there is nothing in international law or usgge which permits another nation to interfere in such matters, either directly or indirectly. Russia has an indefeasible right to decline, and we have no cause for complaint. On the contrary, it should be a matter of regret that this government took any steps whatever in this matter.

The Russian government understands fully the feelings of the American people over the atrocious massacres at Kisheneff. From all over the civilized world has come up the protests of the people, voicing their horror and indignation. The officials of the Czar's empire, and the Czar himself, are fully cognizant of this, without any resort to diplomatic messages. And the fact that most energetic steps have been taken to ferret out those who were actively concerned in the bloody butchery, and to bring them to deserved punishment shows that all has been accomplished that could have been hoped had the Jewish petition been formally received.

SECRETARY ROOT'S SUCCESSOR

Col. Wm. C. Sanger, assistant secretary of war, has been obliged by family reasons to resign that position, which he filled most satisfactorily. He is to be succeeded by Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, of Albany, N. Y. The papers of that state commend the selection, not only because Gen. Oliver is a man of initiative and large mental grasp, but also because he is fully familiar with national guard conditions. It is said that no more fit man can be found to work out the problem of co-ordinating the regular and the volunteer militia forces of the country, provided for by the Dick bill, which became a law last winter. Gen. Oliver is a veteran of the civil war, and an active brigadier general of the New York National Guard.

It is gratifying to find that he is so well equipped for official life in the war department, especially as he may be promoted to the secretaryship when Mr. Root retires. It is well understood in official circles that Mr. Root desires to resign from the cabinet as soon as he can complete certain matters now in hand. He wishes to return to New York and resume his law practice. His resignation, however, will not be made for several months. It will be recalled that he is one of the American members of the Alaskan boundary commission. He will go to England about the last of August to attend its sessions, and will continue as secretary of war during the time he is abroad.

On his return, there are certain things which may prolong his retention of the war portfolio. He is thoroughly familiar with matters in the Philippines, our relations with Cuba, and with all military matters since the Spanish war. These subjects may come up in congress next winter, and in that case the President will urge Mr. Root to continue as secretary of war until they are disposed of. So it may be next summer before he feels that he can lay down the duties of office. Meanwhile Gen. Oliver will have become familiar with departmental matters, and be fitted to go higher in case the President should invite him to do so—a step which is said to have been already decided upon.

AN OHIO MAN WANTED.

The Wilmington Post declares that everything points at the capital to the selection of an Ohio man for running mate to Mr. Roosevelt on the Republican ticket next year. The Post recognizes certain contingencies, the principal one being that Ohio Republicans shall unite on a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and support him with enthusiasm in the pre-convention campaign.

The Post seems to think the choice is bewteen two men—Judge Taft and Col. Herrick. As to the former, he is doing such splendid work in the Philippines that it would seem unwise to consider any plan which will remove him from that sphere of duty. He is the most popular American the Filipinos have ever known, and they would use every means to have him retained where he is.

As for Col. Herrick, he is a candidate for governor of this state; and should he fail of election, through any unforseen slant of the political wind, he would hardly be considered as in the available list of Vice Presidential quantities. But if elected—and there is no reason at present to doubt that result—no one but himself can say whether he would leave the governor's chair to take the nomination for second place on the national ticket.

The Post should not imagine that the available Ohio men for the vice presidential nomination are but two in number. It leaves out of its list a leading Republican who is more popular throughout the United States than either Taft or Herrick. We refer to Marcus A. Hanna, junior senator from this state. And he by no means exhausts the possibilities of Buckeyedom. There are others—and men who would adorn the place and prove strong candidates.

"OPEN DOOR" IN MANCHURIA.

The negotiations for the opening of two treaty ports in Manchuria, have reached a very satisfactory stage. China has promised to open them in the near future, and the Russian government has given formal assurance to the United States that it will in no way oppose such opening. If these promises are carried out in good faith, the United States will have won a notable triumph in its efforts to maintain the "open door" to trade in that quarter of the world.

While the ports are not specifically named, it is understood that Moukden and To Tung Kao are meant. The former is the capital of the Manchurian province of Shen King, and the commercial emporium of the whole of Manchuria. It is on the new Chinese Eastern railway, a line which connects Port Arthur and Niu Chwang with Russia's Siberian railway. Ta Tung Kao is a port at the mouth of the Yahu river, and if the proposition is carried out will open another vast area to our trade. The Yahu river, is the boundary between Manchuria and Corea, and this is of vast importance as a trade artery.

Russia's intrigues with China have had for their purpose the exclusion of all commerce except her own from these cities. Now we have her assurance that all opposition will be withdrawn, and that China will be permitted to carry out a promise which opens practically the whole of Manchuria to American commerce. However, as the duplicity of Russian diplomacy is better understood in America now than ever before, and it may be well to reserve felicitations until these promises are embodied in a treaty and that instrument signed and ratified. Still, it is in order to congratulate Secretary Hay on the diplomatic skill which has brought the matter to so satisfactory a stage.

THE WORKING CAPITAL OF THE NATION

The government's fiscal year ended on June 30, and the national balance-sheet showed a surplus of a little over 52 million dollars for the twelvemonth—practically a million dollars a week. This statement has thrown a number of newspapers into a fit of the "twitters." They declare the tariff should be "revised," so as to prevent the accumulation of a surplus. They profess to be afraid that this balance in the treasury will be squandered on improper objects, if it be allowed to accumulate.

Do the gentlemen who write able articles know anything about actual business operations? One is tempted to believe that they do not. A good working capital is very desirable in a large private business. It is simply an amount of money on hand, to be used as occasion arises in the exigencies of business. For lack of it, more than one business firm has been involved in financial difficulties, or has been compelled to make an assignment. Why is a working capital such an undesirable thing in the case of the government? The latter is nothing but a great business enterprise.

Many states, and very many cities, are often compelled to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, and of course pay interest on these loans. Did they have a reasonable surplus in their treasuries, they would save large sums in the long run. A surplus is an evidence of prosperity; it is a good thing to have—very much easier to manage than is a deficit, as the last Cleveland administration proved.

Another thing. Our import trade is very large, because of the prosperous condition of the people, and the revenue from customs is thereby increased. The general prosperity also causes a heavy increase in the internal revenue receipts. But the present high tide of prosperity can not continue indefinitely. Sooner or later the activity will decline, and then the revenue will be reduced. It would not take a very great change from present conditions to reduce the total revenues 52 millions in a year. To tinker with the tariff, and cut the revenue so that at the present high tide, it will produce no surplus, would mean, when a period of depression comes, that the treasury would have to face a deficit. Nor is there any good reason to assume that congress will squander the nation's money because there is a surplus. If that should happen, it would be a reflection on the good sense of the voters of a majority of the congressional districts of the country, in sending unfit men to the national legislature.

The disclosures of whole boodling in Missouri have driven the Democrats in that state to admit the necessity of putting up new and clean men for state and legislative positions. The old party hacks are under suspicion, and unless they are dropped in making up the slate the Republicans will stand a good chance of electing their ticket. There is a strong feeling among decent Democrats in favor of the nomination of Prosecuting Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, for governor. He is the man who uncovered the corruption, and sent a large number of Democratic officials to prison. The machine opposes him, of course, and the outcome of the campaign will be watched with interest. One thing is certain—Missouri Democrats will no longer vote the ticket without reference to who is on it.

Six states of the forty-five are now out of debt—Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio and West Virginia. Next!

A NEW FEATURE FOR A FEW WEEKS

We shall begin, in the Weekly Blade of August 6, a series of short stories, by famous authors. Each story will be complete in one issue, and each will have an appropriate illustration. When this series is complete, we shall follow it by an excellent serial. Here are the announcements of the opening numbers:

Thursday, Aug. 6.

A Study in Piracy, by Josephine Dodge Daskam. A story of children and child imagination not to be equaled. The pirates are three little children who, in their raid on a neighbor's barn, meet with wonderful adventures, participate in a burial service over a tramp whom they discover asleep in the haymow, and—but read it!

Thursday, Aug. 13.

A Shadow Before. By A. Conan Doyle. An Irish horse sale furnishes the plot for a cleverly worked-out story of how a ruined London broker gains a fortune. The remarkable bidding of two foreigners for a lot of horses inspires the broker with the belief that France and Germany are going to war.

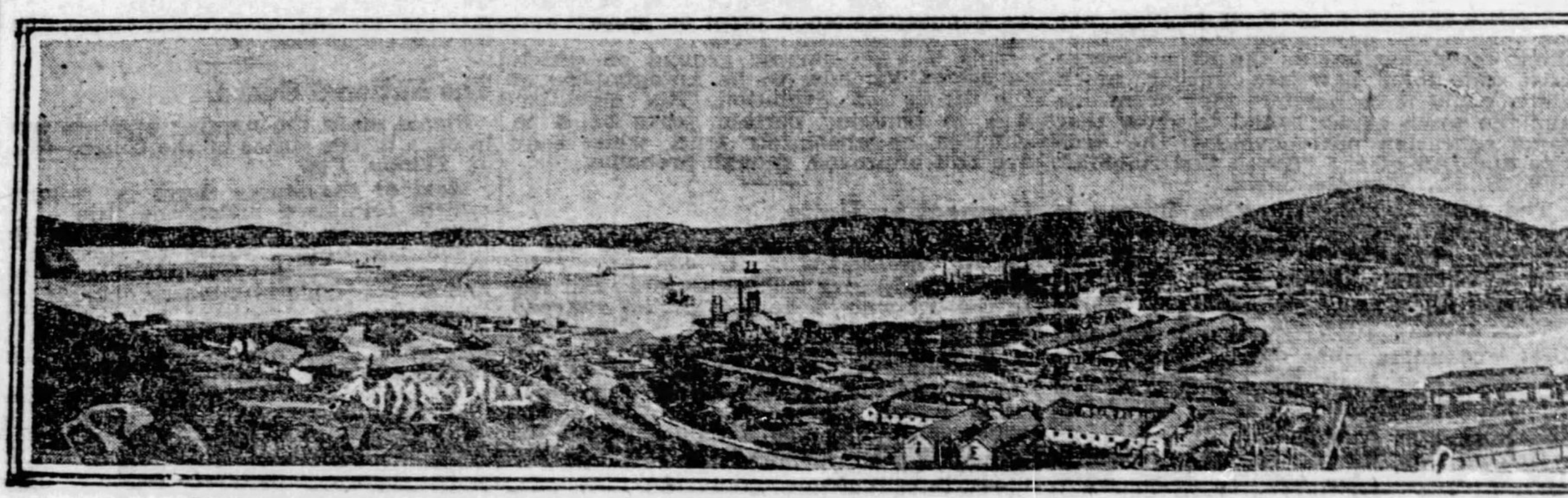
Thursday, Aug. 20.

A Red-Haired Cupid. B. Henry Wallace Phillips. The best of the Red Saunders tales. "Red" tells the story of his connection with a western courtship. A love story that abounds in the cowboy humor—one of the collection which has made Mr. Phillips famous.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Prison Demon. By Josiah Flynt and Francis Walton. A story of criminals and police which exposes the underhanded workings of police and detectives. Mr. Flynt (Willard) knows the under-world thoroughly, and to Mr. Walton (in real life the secretary to District Attorney Jerome) is due much of the recent exposure of grafting in high places in New York City.

City From Which Russia Controls Manchuria.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PORT ARTHUR

Port Arthur, Manchuria, July 16.—The conference of prominent Russian officials has ended, and the last special train has departed for Moscow. Most of the visiting officials have gone. Exultation over Russia's increasing power in Manchuria was the dominant note in the gathering. The possibility of taking any backward steps are scoffed at, if mentioned by outsiders. It was admitted that the war possibility was discussed, but it was denied that that was the object of the conference. The evidence of the increase of warlike preparations since the arrival of Gen. Kuropatkin, the minister of war, and of the intention to bring more troops to Manchuria are abundant. Orders were given to Port Arthur contractors last week for an immediate supply of building materials for barracks, to accommodate 20,000 soldiers, to be shipped to Harbin.

The officials explained that Russia's opposition to opening Manchurian towns to foreigners was not based on opposition to foreigners, whose trade is desired and who would in due time be invited into the country, but Russia objected, they explained, to having consuls accredited to the Chinese government in towns which are practically under Russian control, which would give the subjects of countries so represented the enjoyment of extra territorial rights. They asserted that such an arrangement would be certain to result in great friction, such as occurred in New-Chwang.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Extra Session.

It is known that President Roosevelt is very anxious that congress should take up the subject of currency legislation at as early a date after its meeting as possible. The two houses will be convened in extra session on Monday, November 9. The extra session will be called primarily for the consideration of legislation to carry out the provisions of the treaty with Cuba ratified by the senate last spring. It is hoped by the President and those in sympathy with his views, however, that both houses will take up the question of legislation respecting the currency during the special session, and that by the time the regular session is in full swing some financial measures may be so far formulated as to give hope of their passage before adjournment, if not before the holiday recess. It is not known that the President has any suggestions to make regarding the legislation in question beyond what he has made in his messages and addresses, but that he will exert his influence to have some remedial legislation enacted may be regarded as certain.

Our Cuban Naval Stations.

The Cuban senate has ratified the treaties with the United States relating to the sovereignty of the Isle of Pines and the cession of sites for two coaling stations on the coast of Cuba to this nation. The two stations are respectively at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda. The station at Guantanamo, when it is completed, will be one of the largest and most important naval bases in West Indian waters. The lands have already been surveyed and there a fund of $10,000 immediately available for construction work. The station at Bahia Honda, while less extensive, will be a valuable naval outpost. Turning over the Isle of Pines to the exclusive sovereignty of Cuba is getting rid of a white elephant. The island is strategically valueless and governing it from Washington would have been troublesome and expensive.

Royal Visit to Ireland.

King Edward and the queen are visiting Ireland this week, and are to remain in the Emerald Isle for five days. It is a long time since a British sovereign has put himself and his queen in such close touch with the Irish people. Edward has shown the possession of much tact since he has worn the crown, and this visit to Ireland is one of his most sagacious moves. Whether he will be cordially received or not remains to be seen.

German Militarism.

Because of the general disapproval in Germany of the clemency granted to Ensign Huessner, who killed a soldier for omitting to salute him, the inspector general of the navy has given notice of an appeal against the revised sentence. The growing popular opposition to German militarism, disclosed by the late elections, seems already to be having some effect in German official circles.

Kentucky Republicans.

The Kentucky Republicans did an excellent day's work at their state convention, held in Louisville last week. They nominated a ticket headed by Morris B. Belknap, a prominent and highly esteemed resident of Louisville, for governor, and adopted a platform which could not well be improved upon. The resolutions stand by all the principles which have been proclaimed and enforced by the Republican party, including existing tariff and financial policies. Indorse President Roosevelt and favor his nomination and election and vigorously denounce "assassination and lawlessness, whether in Servia or Kentucky." That is a good and wholesome and exceptionally timely declaration, and it derives especial force in coming from the Republicans of a state where feud fights and murderous lawlessness have been so prevalent as in Kentucky.

Langley's Flying Machine.

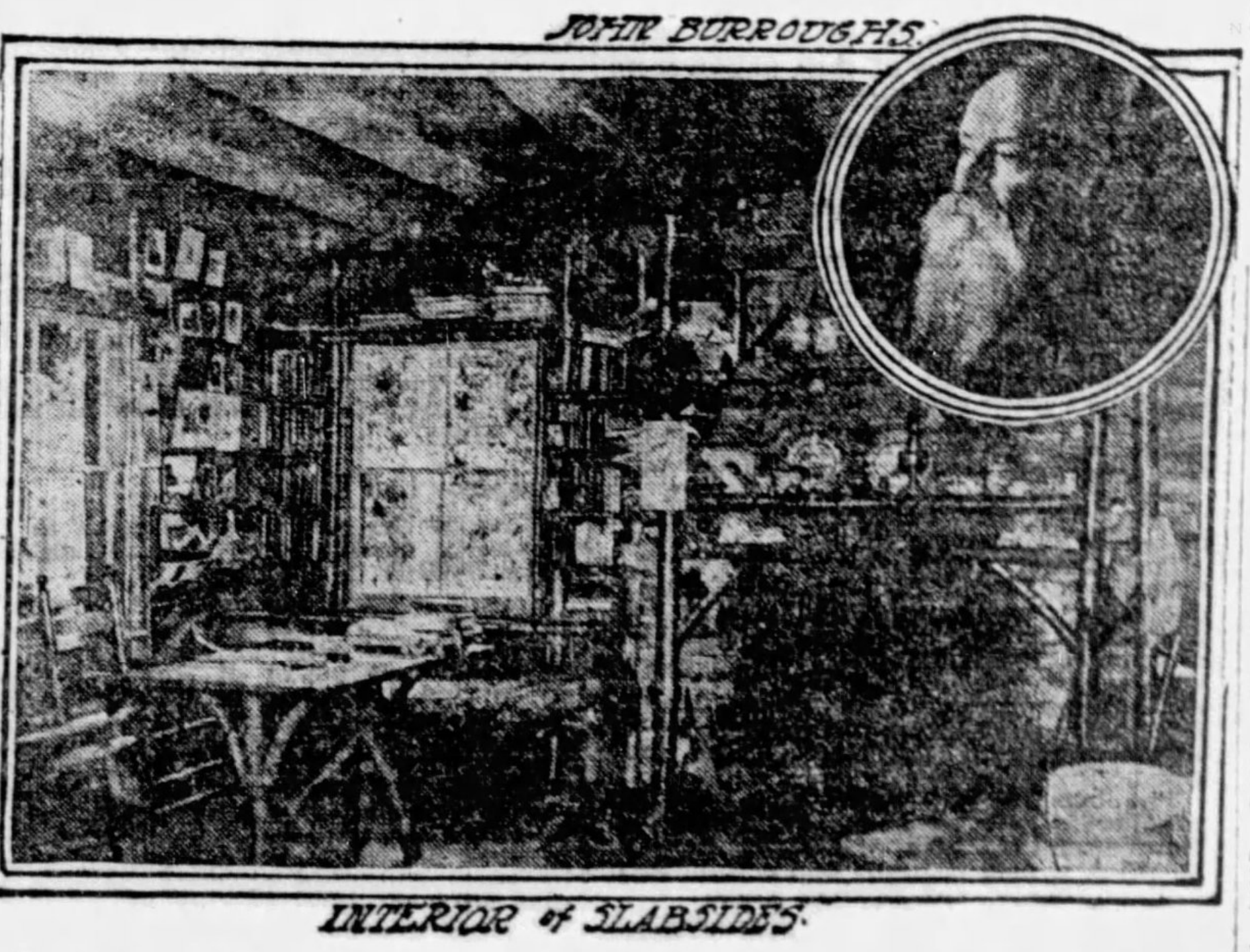
Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, is making ready for his final experiments with a new flying machine, in which he has confidence. The tests are to be conducted on the Potomac river from a houseboat in the middle of the stream. Man seems determined to fly and possibly may do so, even though this latest attempt to soar should not succeed. It used to be thought that only "flighty" people wanted to sail through the air, but now everybody seems anxious to go heavenward.

Our Pacific Squadron.

The Pacific squadron of the United States navy, Rear-Admiral Glass commanding, is to make an extended cruise in Alaskan waters, partly for the sake of practice in squadron maneuvers and partly to examine the islands of the Aleutian group to ascertain their probable strategical value in time of war. A glance at the map will show that the western Aleutians are within striking distance of the Asiatic coast, and in case anything should happen in northern Asia, while Admiral Glass' fleet is examining those islands, of a nature to make desirable prompt re-enforcement of Admiral Evans' Asiatic squadron, Admiral Glass' fleet would be very handily located for that purpose. But of course nobody at Washington thought of that when the field for Admiral Glass' squadron maneuvers was selected.

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, in a spasm of emotional excitement the other day, says it is "a shame and a disgrace" that there are no negroes in the national congress. Well, why does not the senator set to work to nominate and elect a negro to the house from his own congressional district in Illinois? There is no constitutional or legal obstacle, except the will of the people, as expressed by their votes.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT ATE DINNER.



JOHN BURROUGHS.

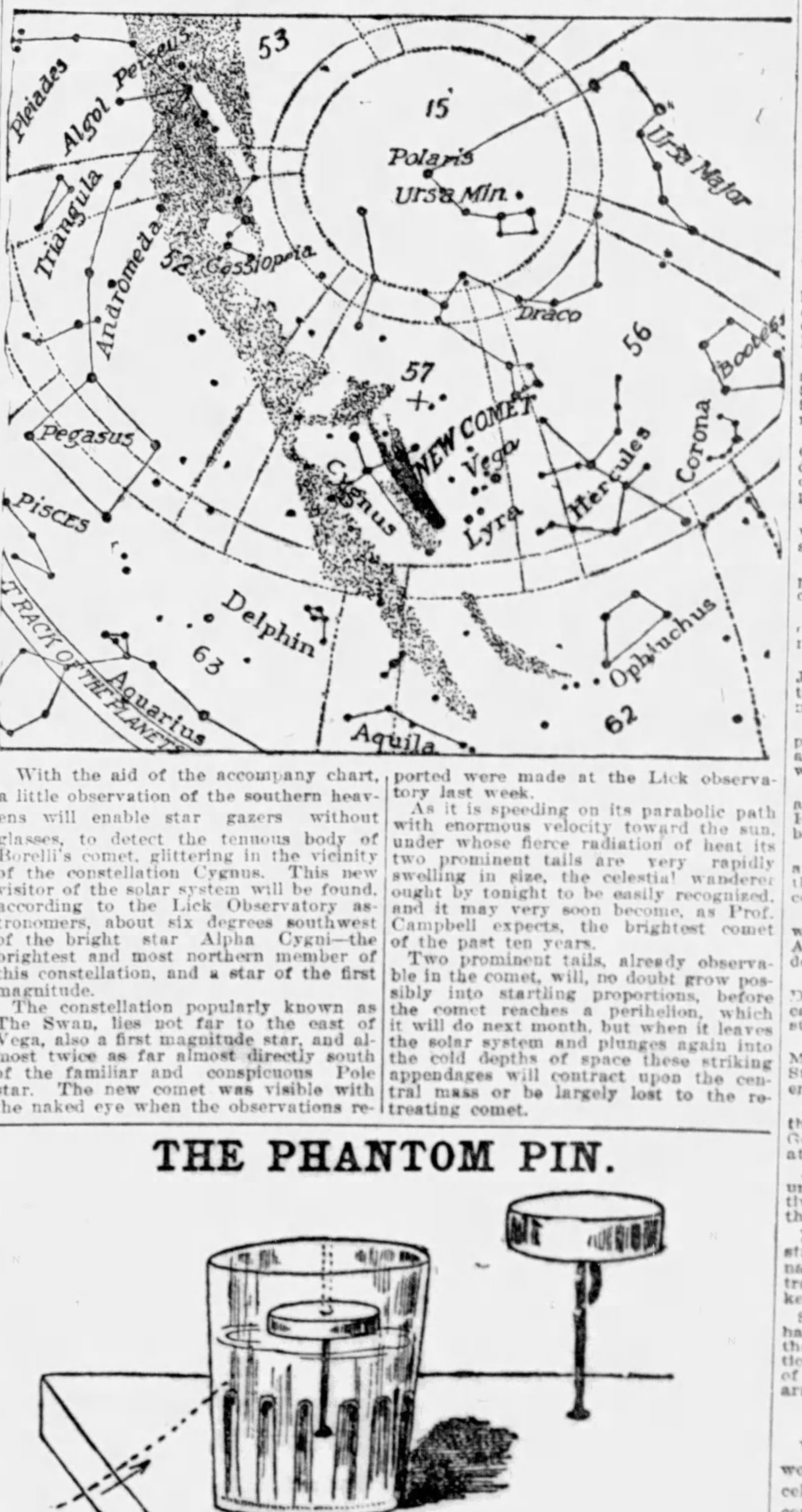
INTERIOR of SLABSIDES.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt ate dinner with John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, on Saturday last, at his retreat near the Hudson.

The yacht Sylph took the President and his wife up the Hudson to West Park, where they were met by Burroughs and his son Julian. Slabsides, the mountain house of Burroughs, is two miles from the river, and is reached by a stony stretch of mountain road. Although the day was the hottest of the year, the President paid no attention to the heat, as he started up the hill, Mrs. Roosevelt by his side. They walked the whole distance.

Mr. Burroughs told the President on snowshoes in Wyoming the rustic beauty and quiet of Slabsides, and of the dinners cooked on hot stones. [illegible] was the visit and the President proved the excellence of his memory, by asking at once about the dinner cooked in a cabin, adding "Let's have it now." The dinner consisted of broiled chicken with potatoes cooked in the wide fireplace, apple pie, and berries from Mr. Burrough's garden.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR THE COMET



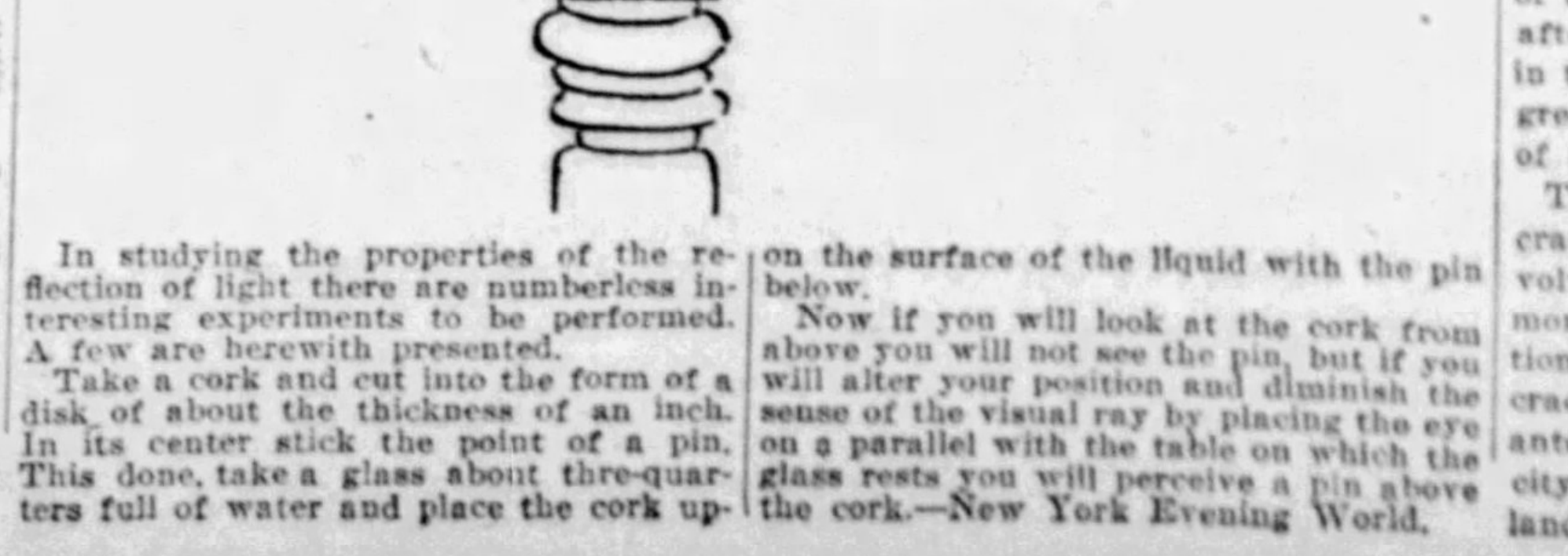
With the aid of the accompany chart, a little observation of the southern heavens will enable star gazers without glasses, to detect the tennous body of Borelli's comet, glittering in the vicinity of the constellation Cygnus. This new visitor of the solar system will be found, according to the Lick Observatory astronomers, about six degrees southwest of the bright star Alpha Cygni—the brightest and most northern member of this constellation, and a star of the first magnitude.

The constellation popularly known as The Swan, lies not far to the east of Vega, also a first magnitude star, and almost twice as far almost directly south of the familiar and conspicuous Pole star. The new comet was visible with the naked eye when the observations reported were made at the Lick observatory last week.

As it is speeding on its parabolic path with enormous velocity toward the sun, under whose fierce radiation of heat its two prominent tails are very rapidly swelling in size, the celestial wanderer ought by tonight to be easily recognized, and it may very soon become, as Prof. Campbell expects, the brightest comet of the past ten years.

Two prominent tails, already observable in the comet, will, no doubt grow possibly into startling proportions, before the comet reaches a perihelion, which it will do next month, but when it leaves the solar system and plunges again into the cold depths of space these striking appendages will contract upon the central mass or be largely lost to the retreating comet.

THE PHANTOM PIN.



In studying the properties of the reflection of light there are numberless interesting experiments to be performed. A few are herewith presented.

Take a cork and cut into the form of a disk of about the thickness of an inch. In its center stick the point of a pin. This done, take a glass about thre-quarters full of water and place the cork upon the surface of the liquid with the pin below.

Now if you will look at the cork from above you will not see the pin, but if you will alter your position and diminish the sense of the visual ray by placing the eye on a parallel with the table on which the glass rests you will perceive a pin above the cork.—New York Evening World.

Current Events.

Three walking delegates of New York labor unions are indicted on charges of extortion.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, widow of Republican leader, dies at her home in Augusta, Me.

Mob in Kentucky hangs white murderer who had escaped punishment through slow work of courts.

Eight persons killed and fifteen injured near Liverpool in wreck of Southport express, which jumped track.

President Roosevelt endorsed for re-election by Kentucky Republican state convention at Louisville.

Czar abolishes punishment of prisoners with cat o' nine tails, cudgels, chaining to the car or shaving the head.

Crazed by religion, a young woman tries to burn herself to death near a monastery on the Gulf of Finland.

Pilgrams' club, of London, takes action toward erecting a statue of George Washington in St. Paul's cathedral.

Claus Spreckels, San Francisco sugar king, sued by his daughter, Mrs. Watson, for possession of Honolulu business block and $100,000 damages.

Slaby-Arco wireless telegraphy system adopted by navy; stations will be established at Capes Elizabeth, Ann, Cod, Montauk Point, Highlands and Newport.

Cardinal Gibbons, now en route to Rome, will be first American to take part in Pope's election, his chance of election good until recently, but several cardinals who favored him have died.

Russian conference at Port Arthur ended and military preparations begun; barracks for 20,000 troops contracted for; exclusion of consuls from Manchuria due to their beings accredited to China, which does not control.

King and queen of Italy narrowly escaped serious injury in runaway of their automobile at Rome; both jumped.

Miss Anna Head, San Francisco heiress, principal in romance begun ten years ago, is on way to London to wed army officer.

Commissioner of Pensions Ware said to have violated civil service law in dismissing an examining surgeon for political reasons.

President Roosevelt tells Senator Lodge he is deeply interested in proposed financial legislation and hopes for action by congress at the November session.

Alfred A. Knapp convicted at Hamilton, O., of murdering his wife, Hannah Goddard, and will be electrocuted; murder of five other women confessed by him.

Hope of agreement by international silver exchange commissions abandoned after conference between American, Mexican and German delegates at Berlin.

Venezuelan forces refrain from attacking town of Ciudad Bolivar, held by rebels, and Castro promises to be merciful to revolutionists if they will surrender.

United States demands granted and at least two Manchurian cities will be opened to world by Russia as treaty ports; China willing; Moukden and Ta-Tung-Kao likely to be chosen.

Epidemic of foot and mouth disease among cattle, sheep and hogs in United States threatened by lax regulations in South America and Europe where disease now exists; foreign commerce feared.

Broach brothers, Oglethorpe county, Ga., planters accused before state pardon board with keeping dozens of negro convicts in servitude after their terms expired.

United States troops in the Philippines will be reduced by 5,000 men within a short time.

Miss Alice Roosevelt has promised to pay visit to Newport and spend a week or ten days at that resort.

Wall street traders believe the season of liquidation is about over, and a general rally in prices is due.

Strained relations between Russia and Japan are attributed by Russian papers to the influence of Great Britain over the mikado.

Recent discoveries by Marconi are expected to simplify wireless telegraphy, and may render tall masts and suspended wires obsolete.

Judge Kirkpatrick, at Trenton, N. J., appoints receiver for Southern Car & Foundry company, with plants in Alabama and Tennessee.

Weekly trade reviews show industrial and trade conditions of all kinds outside the speculative markets to be in good condition and improving.

Gen. Kouropatkin, Russian minister of war, quoted as saying fortress of Port Arthur would soon be strong enough to defy all enemies.

Justice J. D. Brewer, in address before Des Moines (Ia.) bar association, advocated the extension rather than the restriction of federal injunctions.

Cyclone that swept over Streator and Mendota, Ill., killed five persons at Streator and four at Mendota. The property damage will amount to millions.

Apparent reflection on the bravery of the Spanish troops at Santiago made by Gen. Shafter at meeting of army officers at Detroit, resented by Gen. Wheeler.

Japanese and Corean ministers both urging China to instruct her representative at Seoul to consent to the opening of the port of Wiji to foreign trade.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, during brief stay in Chicago, said he was surprised at nation reaching out for so much foreign trade and letting other nations take markets in adjoining republics.

Secretary Root and Secretary Moody have decided upon men who are to form the joint army and navy board for national defense plans; Admiral Dewey head of navy list and Gen. S. B. M. Young the army.

A PORTO RICAN FOURTH.

When one considers the deaths and woundings which were the result of the celebration of Independence Day in the continental United States, the account of the same event in Porto Rico shows that the people of our new possessions can give us some valuable pointers as to a decent, reasonable and patriotic celebration.

At San Juan, the capital, private houses and public buildings were profusely decorated with the national colors, and in the evening illuminated most brilliantly. There was a magnificent parade of troops and civil organizations. In the afternoon, patriotic exercises were held in the theatre, and at night there was a great public ball and a splendid display of fireworks.

There were no toy pistols, no dynamite crackers, no wild firing of guns and revolvers, no hoodlums making a pandemonium of the public streets, no mutilations, no cases of lockjaw, no fires set by crackers. San Juan was a much pleasanter place to spend the Fourth than any city of the United States on the mainland.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

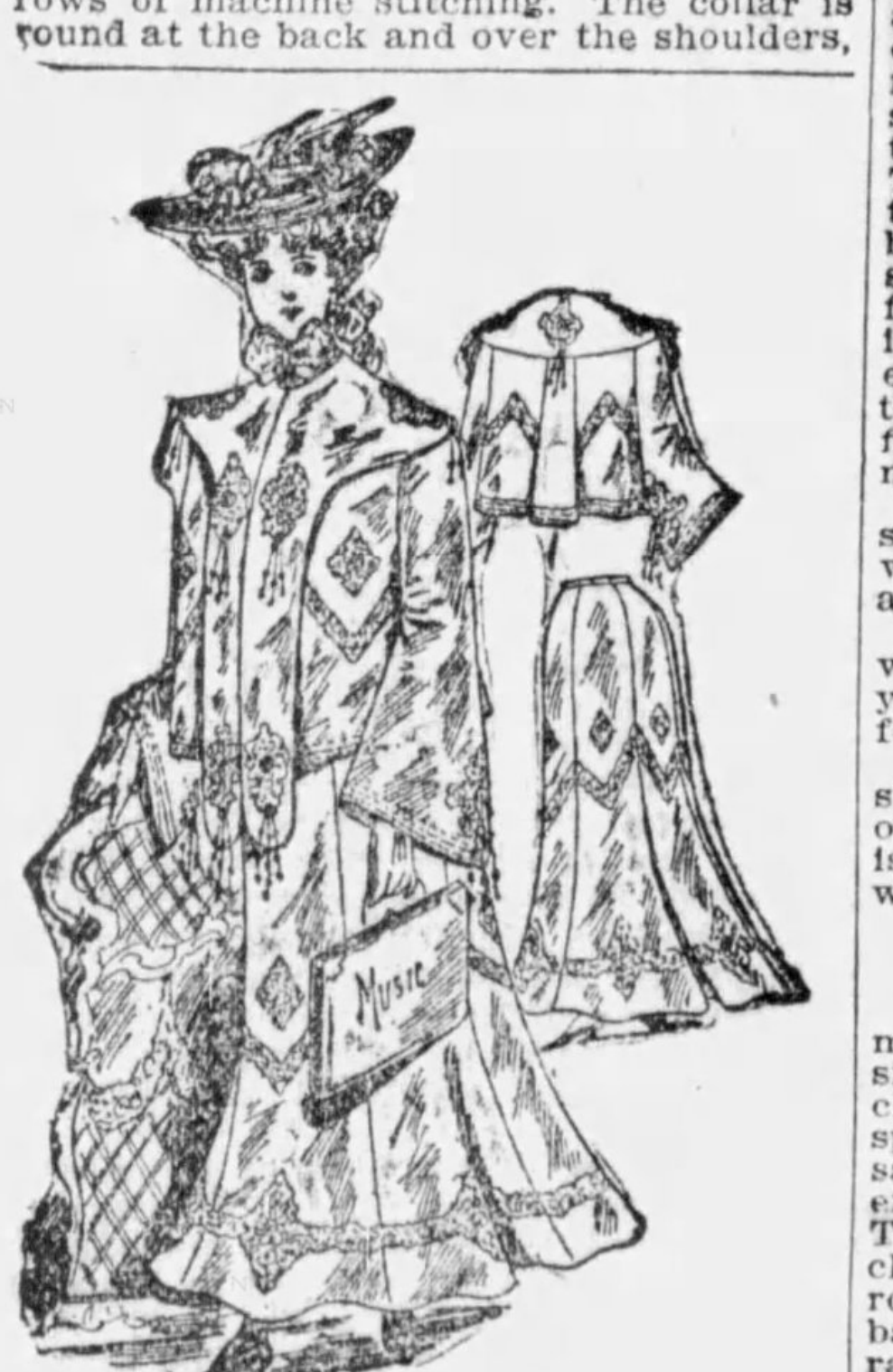
Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Box Coat With Stole Collar, No. 9026, and Five-Gored Flare Skirt, No. 8864.

Veiling, brilliantine, wool grenadine and etamine are all appropriate fabrics for costumes intended for warm weather wear. The skirts are usually unlined and the lightest weight taffeta or pongee are used to line the coats. The suit illustrated is made of pale gray etamine, trimmed with bands and ornaments of lace dyed to match the material. The coat is simply adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams, fits well across the shoulders and falls in loose box effect to the hem. A box-plait in the back is narrow at the neck and increases in width toward the lower edge, which is finished with several rows of machine stitching. The collar is round at the back and over the shoulders, forming a cape with long stole ends that reach below the coat. Inside seams fit the one-piece belt sleeves closely to the upper arm. They flare widely at the wrist and are stitched like the coat. Fancy lace ornaments with gray silk pendants are placed on the collar and sleeves. Bands of lace and motifs decorate the back and front of the coat. The skirt is shaped with five gores, narrow front and sides, and broad backs fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed. A sheath effect is maintained from belt to knee, but below that point the gores flare smartly and there is a graceful sweep around the bottom. This is more noticeable in skirts that clear the ground than train models. Bands of lace trim the skirt at the hem and half-way between the lower edge and belt.


9026—Misses' Box Coat with Stole Collar.
8864—Misses' Five Gored Flare Skirt.
Coat—12, 14 and 16 years.
Skirt—12, 14 and 16 years.

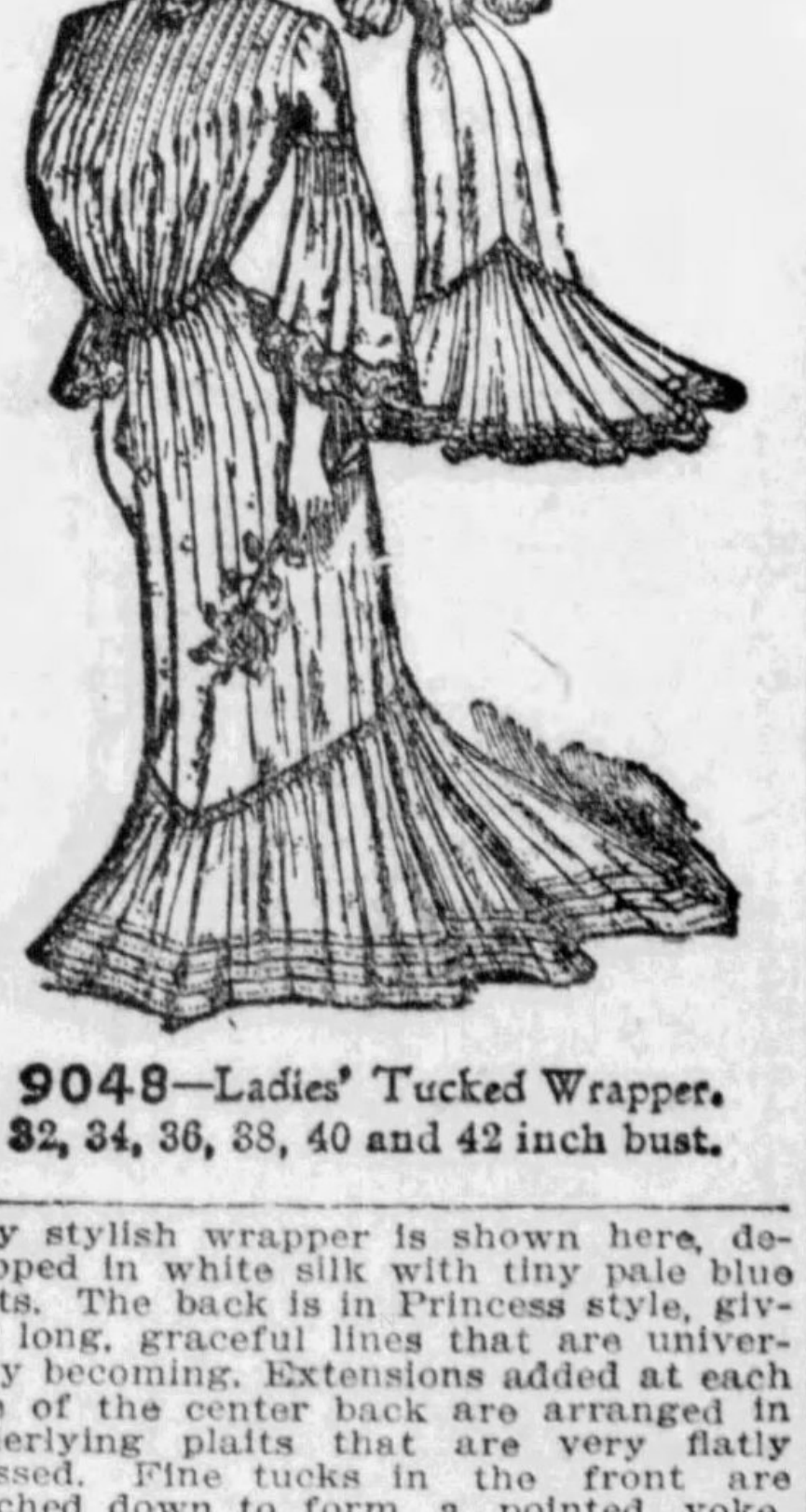
Costumes in this mode are made of heavy butcher's linen, madras, cotton cheviot and other wash fabrics, with coarse lace or embroidery for trimming.

To make the coat for a miss of 14 years will require four and one-half yards of material twenty-two inches wide. The pattern, No. 9026, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt for a miss of 14 years will require six yards of material twenty-two inches wide. The pattern, No. 8864, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Ladies' Tucked Wrapper, No. 9048

Inexpensive wash and china silks make attractive house gowns and wrappers. A very stylish wrapper is shown here, developed in white silk with tiny pale blue spots. The back is in Princess style, giving long, graceful lines that are universally becoming. Extensions added at each side of the center back are arranged in underlying plaits that are very flatly pressed. Fine tucks in the front are stitched down to form a pointed yoke, the fulness provided by the tucks being drawn in closely at the waist with a narrow belt. The neck is cut out V-shaped and finished with beading through which narrow ribbon is run. This ties in a small bow at the front. The pattern of the wrapper is given full length and the flounce may either be applied or finished to form its lower portion. The flounce is gathered at the top and attached to the wrapper, flaring widely at the lower edge. Four tucks give a modish foot trimming. A band of lace is applied at the top to conceal the joining. A full sleeve is tucked and arranged at the lower edge of a short fitted cap. It falls in a very wide flowing bell and is trimmed with a band of lace. If a bishop sleeve is preferred, the sleeve may be gathered and completed with a narrow wristband as shown in the small illustration. The mode may be very simply developed if the full flounce and belt are omitted.

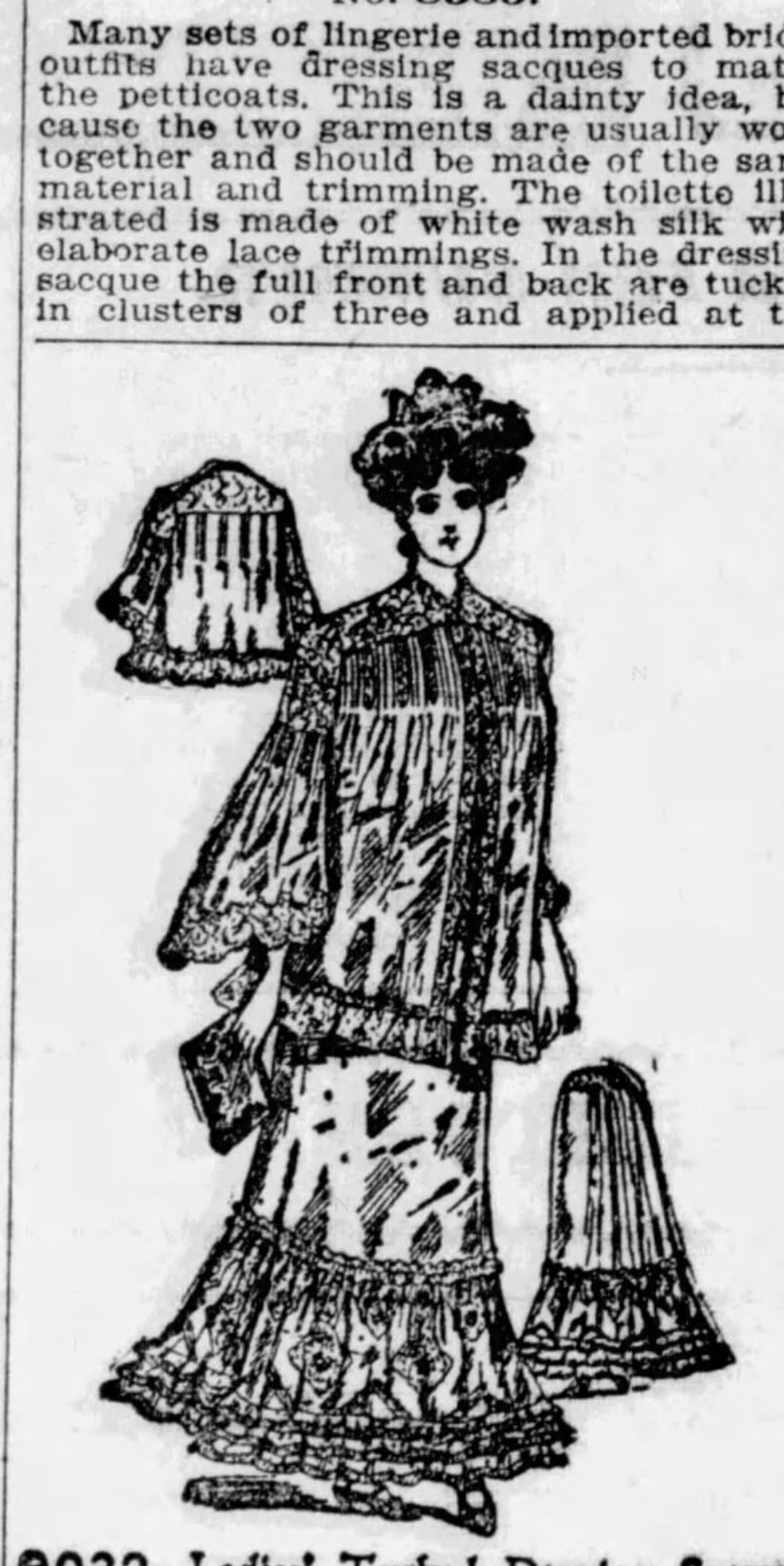

9048—Ladies' Tucked Wrapper.
32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.

Wrappers in this style may be made of abatross, challie, dimity, lawn or swiss, and trimmed with lace, ribbon or embroidery.

To make the wrapper in the medium size will require thirteen and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 9048, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

Dressing Sacque With Yoke No. 9032, and Petticoat, Full Flounce, No. 8385.

Many sets of lingerie and imported bridal outfits have dressing sacques to match the petticoats. This is a dainty idea, because the two garments are usually worn together and should be made of the same material and trimming. The toilette illustrated is made of white wash silk with elaborate lace trimmings. In the dressing sacque the full front and back are tucked in clusters of three and applied at the lower edge of a shallow lace yoke. This is cut out V-shaped at the neck. The tucks are stitched down part way, spaces between the clusters being trimmed with bands of lace. Frills of lace trim the lower edge of the sacque and bands finish the front and lower edges. The full sleeves are tucked to match the body of the sacque and attached to the edge of a short lace cap. They are very wide at the hand and flare in bell effect. The petticoat has a smoothly fitted, shaped yoke which fastens at the back and displays no fullness. The skirt is of circular shaping and attached to the yoke. The fullness at the back being distributed in fine gathers. The skirt pattern is given full length and the flounce may be applied or finished to form its lower portion. The full flounce is headed by a ruching of silk and trimmed with three narrow ruffles, which give additional flare at the lower edge. Bands of lace and motifs are decoratively applied.


9032—Ladies' Tucked Dressing Sacque with Yoke.
8385—Ladies' Petticoat with full Flounce
Sacque—32, 36 and 40 inch bust.
Petticoat—22, 24, 26, 28 and30 inch waist.

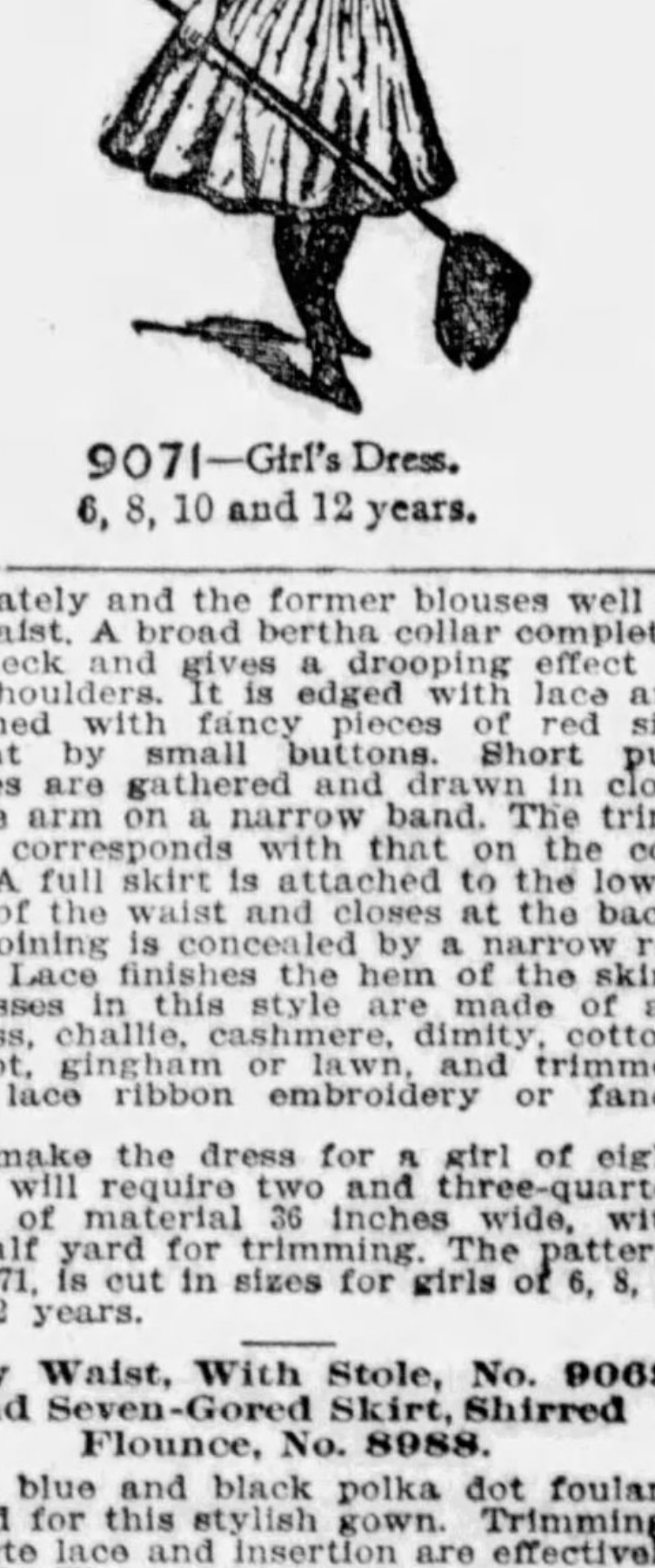
Costumes of this kind are made of nainsook, lawn, French cambric and batiste, with elaborate lace and ribbon decorations.

To make the sacque in the medium size will require three yards of lace for the yoke. The pattern, No. 9032, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the petticoat in the medium size will require four and one-half yards of 36-inch material. The pattern, No. 8385, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Girls' Dress, No. 9071.

Polka-dot china silks and foulards make dainty little frocks for girls, the design being particularly appropriate for children. A pale pink silk with bright red spots is here effectively trimmed with red satin. The combination of colors is very effective if the proper shades are selected. The foundation is a fitted body lining that closes in the center back and is cut out round at the neck. The full front and backs are gathered at the top and arranged on the lining. The under arm seams of the outside and lining are made separately and the former blouses well at the waist. A broad bertha collar completes the neck and gives a drooping effect to the shoulders. It is edged with lace and trimmed with fancy pieces of red silk caught by small buttons. Short puff sleeves are gathered and drawn in close to the arm on a narrow band. The trimming corresponds with that on the collar. A full skirt is attached to the lower edge of the waist and closes at the back. The joining is concealed by a narrow red belt. Lace finishes the hem of the skirt.

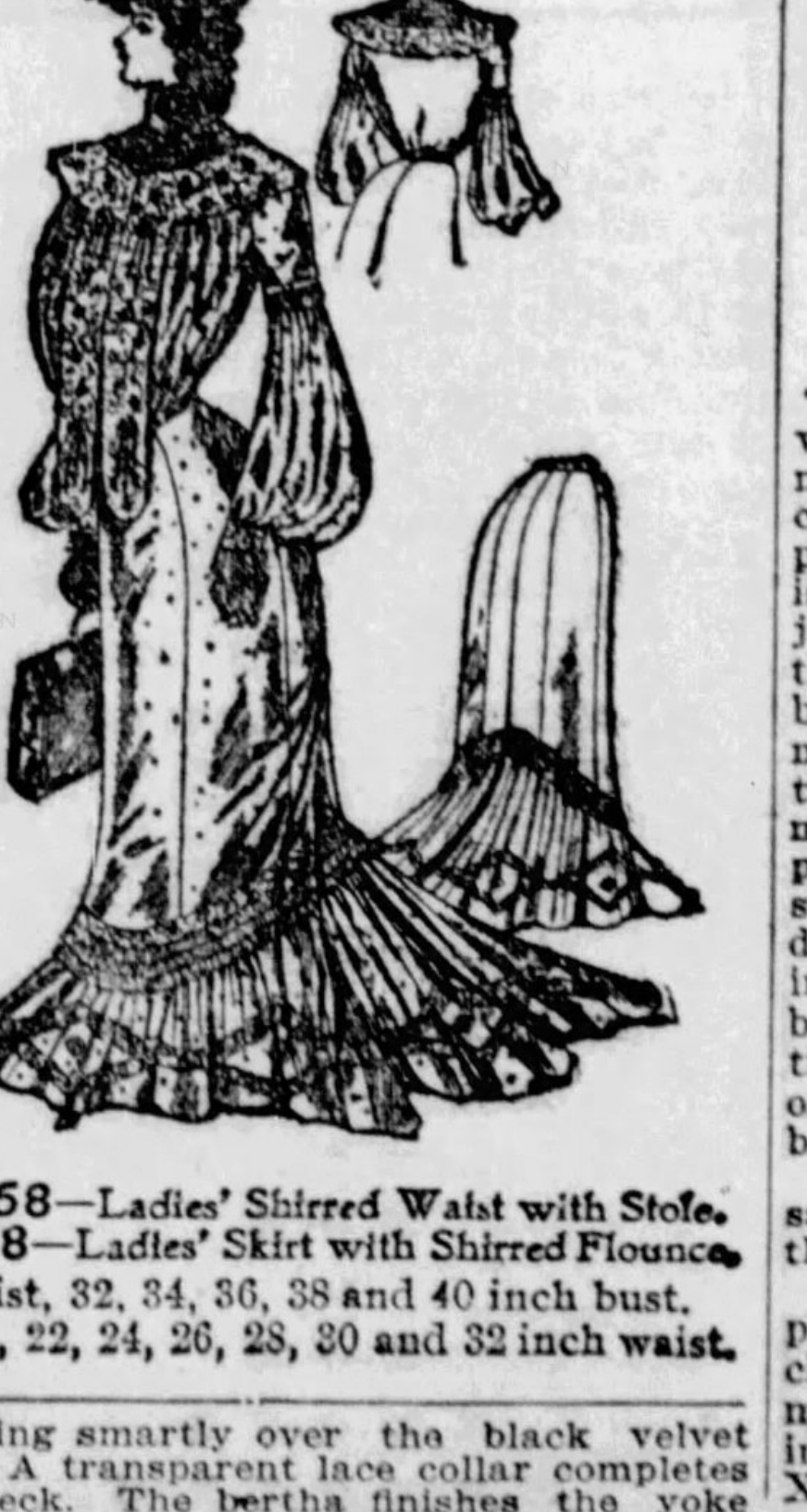

9071—Girl's Dress.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Dresses in this style are made of albatross, challie, cashmere, dimity, cotton, cheviot, gingham or lawn, and trimmed with lace ribbon embroidery or fancy braid.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require two and three-quarter yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-half yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9071, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Fancy Waist, With Stole, No. 9068, and Seven-Gored Skirt, Shirred Flounce, No. 8988.

Pale blue and black polka dot foulard is used for this stylish gown. Trimmings of white lace and insertion are effectively applied. The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front and is faced with shirring to a round yoke depth back and front. The back is plain across the shoulders and has slight fullness at the belt. The full fronts are gathered and arranged on the foundation to outline the yoke, blousing smartly over the black velvet belt. A transparent lace collar completes the neck. The bertha finishes the yoke back and front, extending over the shoulders. It has long stoles in front that are decorated with handsome turquoise and pearl ornaments. Full puff sleeves are shirred at the top and attached to short fitted caps. They are very wide at the wrist, where the fullness is arranged on narrow lace cuffs. This pattern makes a charming evening waist if cut out on the line of the yoke. The bertha and stole are a novel finish for the decolletage. The skirt is shaped with seven well-proportioned gores and fitted smoothly around the waist without the darts. The fullness at the center back is arranged in an inverted plait at each side, the skirt closing invisibly beneath the plaits. A close adjustment is maintained to the knee. The pattern is given full length, and the flounce may either be applied or finished to form its lower portion, in which case the skirt proper is cut off a seam's depth below the line of perforations indicated on the pattern. The full flounce is narrow in front and graduates to considerable depth at the back. It is shirred at the top and applied on the skirt, flaring stylishly around the bottom. A band of lace finishes the upper edge and narrow insertion at the foot is arranged in squares which have motifs in the center.


9068—Ladies' Shirred Waist with Stole.
8988—Ladies' Skirt with Shirred Flounce.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

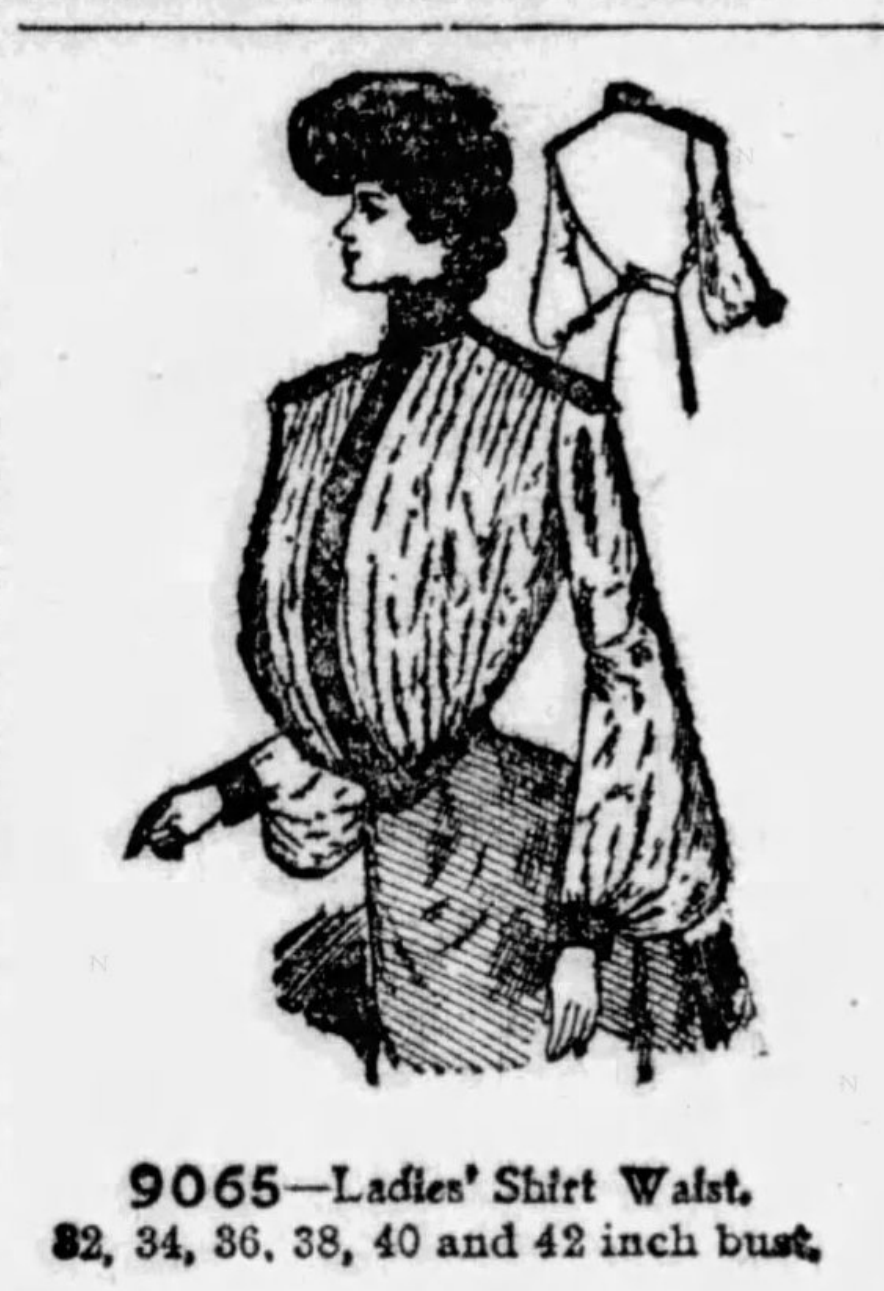
Dainty dresses in this mode are made of silk muslin, chiffon, crepe de chine, liberty satin, china silk and voile, with lace, mousseline and motifs in medallions for trimming. Some skirts have bands of insertion on the seams, which make a very graceful finish.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9068, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require six yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 8988, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Ladies' Shirt Waist, No. 9065.

Black-and-white is one of the most popular combinations in silk blouses this summer. It is shown here in a polka-dot foulard, trimmed with bands of black taffeta that are decorated with tiny white lace motifs. The foundation is a glove-fitted lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, where there are tiny plaits. Fullness in front is distributed across the shoulders and around the neck, blousing at the belt. A plain collar completes the neck. Straps of silk included in the neck seam cover the shoulder line and are fastened on the sleeves, giving a broad effect to the shoulders. The waist closes invisibly at the center front, under a broad box-plait. The upper plait extends only half-way from neck to belt, and is fastened by a fancy button. Regulation one-piece bishop sleeves are fitted closely around the upper arm. They are very wide at the lower edge, where the fullness is arranged on silk wristbands, drooping stylishly at the back. Pointed ends on the wristbands are fastened on top with buttons.


9065—Ladies' Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.

Shirt waists in this style are made of pongee, soft silk, albatross, cotton cheviot, gingham, lawn and dimity, with bands of lace, embroidery or Persian trimming for decoration.

To make the shirt waist in the medium size will require three and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with three-quarters yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9065, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

Expresses Through Secretary Hay His Sense of Loss.

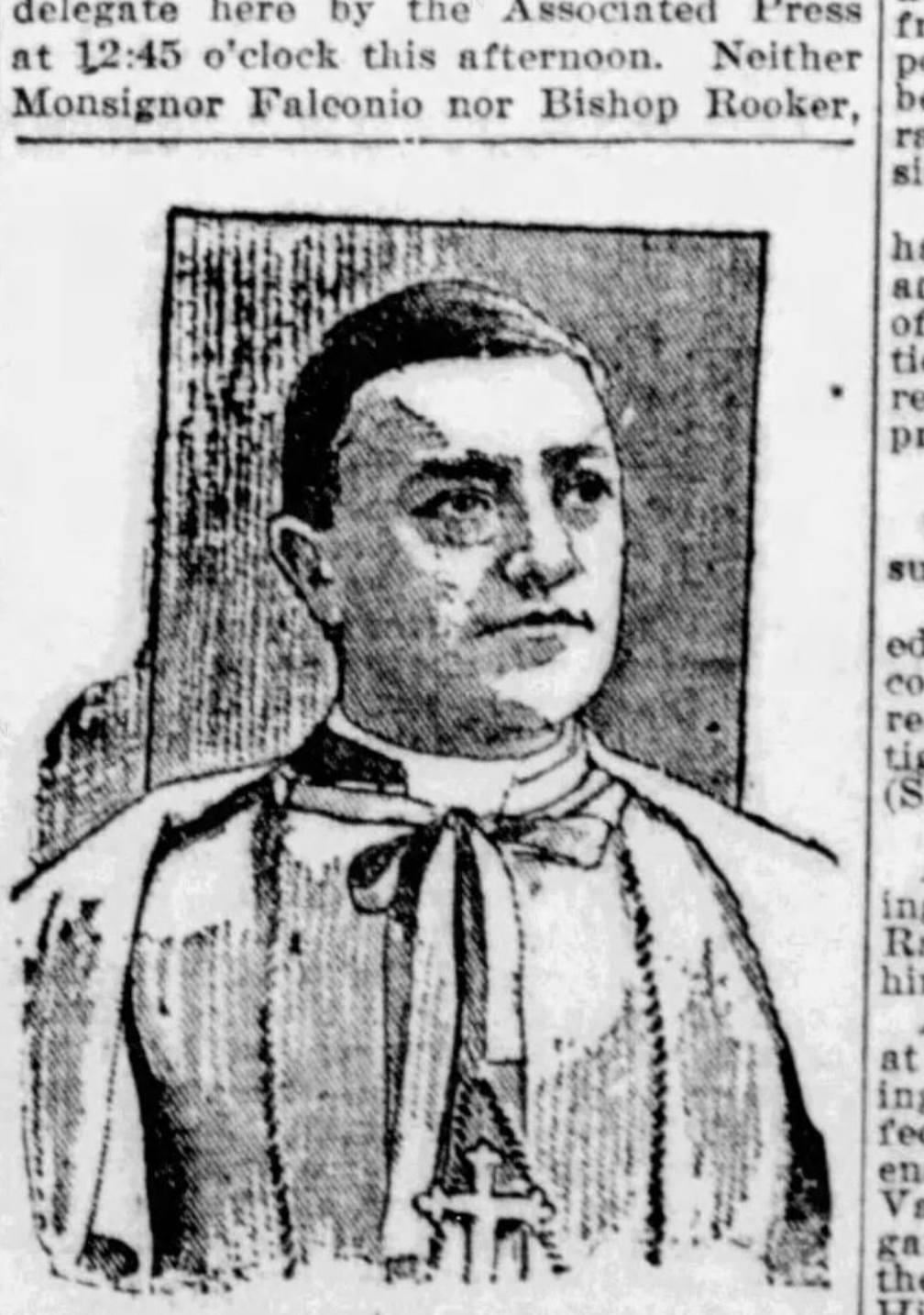
Washington, July 20.—The state department, upon learning of the death of the pope sent the following cablegram to Cardinal Rampolla:

"Cardinal Rampolla, the vatican, Rome:

"The President desires me to express his profound sense of the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of his holiness, Leo XIII. By his lofty character, his great learning, and his comprehensive charity, he adorned his exalted station and made his reign one of the most illustrious, as it has been one of the longest in the history of the Catholic church.

(Signed) "JOHN HAY."

The news of the death of the pope was communicated to Mgr. Falconio, the papal delegate here by the Associated Press at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon. Neither Monsignor Falconio nor Bishop Rooker, who was with him at the time, would make a statement, but as soon as he receives the official announcement of the pope's death, Monsignor Falconio will issue an address to the bishops under his jurisdiction, which includes all those in the United States. Informally, this will be made first through the press as the most prompt manner of communicating the sad intelligence, to be followed by mail advices as quickly as these can be prepared. The bishops in turn will issue circulars to the churches of their dioceses announcing the pope's death and indicating the character of services to be held. The bishops will celebrate pontifical mass, probably in the cathedrals of their diocese while funeral masses will be said in all Catholic churches.


ARCHBISHOP FALCONIO.

Monsignor Falconio will send a message of condolence to Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state.

After the interment of the pope, prayers will be held in the Catholic churches asking that divine guidance may attend the labors of the consistory, in their election of a successor to Leo XIII. Mgr. Falconio, in all probability, will celebrate pontifical mass in one of the Catholic churches of Washington.

POPE LEO DEAD!

Uraemic Poisoning Following Pneumonia Proved Fatal.

REIGNED 25 YEARS OF A STURDY OLD AGE

In His 94th Year He Showed Remarkable Vitality.

Assuming the Chair of St. Peter at a Critical Period, He Accomplished a Stupendous Task in Building Up the Church.

Rome, July 20.—4:20 p. m.—Pope Leo XIII. died shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. His last moments were comparatively peaceful and painless and were preceded by a period of insensibility. Around the bedside at the final moment were the cardinals, the relatives and the members of the papal court. Before lapsing into unconsciousness the dying pontiff feebly moved his lips, his last articulate words being those used in bestowing a benediction.

Gradually the shadow of death spread over the pontiff, his extremities became cold, his features assumed the fixed rigidity of death and Dr. Lapponi noted his last fluttering heartbeats, which gradually became slower and slower until they finally stopped.

The news of the pope's death spread rapidly throughout Rome and caused a most profound sensation. The whole city is in mourning.

A WONDERFUL STRUGGLE

Remarkable Vitality Shown During Last Illness.

After fifteen days of suffering from pleuro-pneumonia and the ills that naturally followed, in which the pontiff showed remarkable vitality and strength of mind, he passed away this evening.

Alternating in fear of immediate death or in faint hopes of ultimate recovery, the pope's physicians labored with their august patient, having to cajole him at times into taking necessary precautions; using every care and all means known to medical science they fought a losing fight with disease and old age.

A week ago for the first time the mind of the strong old man in his 94th year, gave way, and he had hallucinations. The last faint hope was given up then; next day came delirium for the patient and the knowledge that the end was close at hand.

Until Monday the pontiff inisted each day in getting up and sitting in his chair, reading, talking, joking, attending to state affairs, receiving visitors, relatives and the cardinals, and even Tuesday, when unable to rise from the prone position on his bed, receiving scores of callers.

As long as ten days ago, so sure were the physicians that death was close, that the last confession was heard and extreme unction administered. Two days later, these ceremonies were repeated, and two days after that, remarkable to relate, the pontiff heard mass, and even joined in the service from his bed.

But the end was near, and Pope Leo realized it, though yearning at times to recover. He, however, made all preparations for death, and Tuesday, calling Cardinal Rampolla, his secretary of state, imparted to him a last secret message.

After that the pontiff failed perceptibly, and his physicians saw that he must die from exhaustion.

Again he rallied, and yet again, until his physicians, puzzled at his wonderful vitality, on Saturday said he might live for several weeks. But he grew extremely weak Sunday and the heart attack followed this morning.

POPE LEO'S LAST DAY

Attack of Heart Trouble Foretold the End.

Rome, July 20.—Pope Leo's death was evidently coming on fast this afternoon. At 4 o'clock he lapsed into unconsciousness for the last time, and four minutes later was pronounced dead.

At 3:30 o'clock, Dr. Lapponi, on leaving the sick chamber, said the indications pointed to the pope's death within two hours. Just before that a report came from the sick room to the effect that the pope had entered into what the doctors believed to be his last agony. The death rattle was audible to those waiting outside the sick room.

Dr. Mazzoni entered the sick room at half past eight o'clock this morning, and at the same time Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, arrived at the vatican, and it was believed that he would remain. It was then reported that the prostration of the pope was augmented.

The Morning Bulletin.

The following medical bulletin was issued at 9:35 a. m.:

"During the night the holy father rested only at short intervals; his general condition remains grave. Pulse, 94; respiration, 32; temperature, 36.2 centigrade.

(Signed) "LAPPONI.
"MAZZONI."

After his visit to the pope this morning, Dr. Mazzoni went to see Cardinal Rampolla, and had a conference with him which lasted a half hour.

At 11:40 a. m. there was great alarm at the vatican, as the pope was suffering from a grave increase of cardiac affection. Dr. Lapponi really thought the end had arrived, and Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the grand penitentiary, began the prayers for the dying, and gave the pontiff absolution inarticulo mortis. His death was considered so imminent that all the cardinals who are present and the members of the diplomatic corps were admitted to the sick room, as, according to tradition, popes must die surrounded by the sacred college, the pontifical court and the diplomats accredited to the vatican.

Tourists Rebuked.

Just at that moment a large party of American tourists, unaware of the critical situation of the pontiff, ascended the grand staircase, talking and laughing. They were approached by a gendarme who said: "Please do not make any noise as the holy father is dying."

This produced great emotion among the tourists, and they immediately retired.

The government decided that when the pope's death was imminent or had actually occurred it would hold up all dispatches until the facts were officially verified, when the first official announcement would be made.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

POPE LEO XIII FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH
FROM THE SKETCH.

Farewell to His Valet.

After suffering a cardiac attack this morning, the pope rallied, but at 1:40 his condition was again reported as extremely grave, and 10 minutes later Dr. Mazzoni was hastily recalled to the vatican, as it was thought then that death was near.

Pio Centra, the pope's valet, was greatly distressed because has was unable to assist his dying master who did not recognize anyone. Centra left the sick room several times exclaiming: "It is finished. I can do no more."

The pope, during a lucid interval, said to him as he was leaving: "My hour has come, farewell and 'thanks my son.'"

Stop Put to Visits.

A stop has been put to the frequent visits made to Pope Leo's sick chamber, although the presence of callers would not harm him. While he was conscious these visits exhausted him, but it was his wish that visitors should be admitted, and the attending doctors thought it better not to cross him.

The pope would die, said many, in harness, and if not standing, as he declared he would be, at least performing his duties to the end. This morning the sick room was the quietest and most tranquil spot in the vatican.

Scene in the Sick Room.

The pontiff lay on his bed, the pillows of which were not whiter than his face, which had a strange aspect, owing to his not having been shaved for so long. His hands were folded over the rosary which he had used for over fifty years. The famous armchair, which his holiness would never again enter, stood invitingly near, with his stick beside it. While Centra, his valet, prayed and wept before a huge ivory crucifix, Dr. Lapponi sat by the bedside, ready for any emergency. The doctor from time to time rose noiselessly to administer nourishment, of which, this morning, the pontiff took some. Indeed, Dr. Lapponi succeeded in having him swallow several teaspoonfuls of coffee, milk and brandy mixed. The silence of the sick room was occasionally broken by a hacking cough, due to the gathering of phlegm in Pope Leo's throat. These coughing spells had the effect of rousing the pontiff, causing him to open his eyes and revive slightly. While the doctors were examining their patient this morning, believing him to be in a stupor, his holiness suddenly fixed his eyes, even now bright and by no means lifeless, on them, saying:

"You Will Not Win," Said Leo.

"This time, doctors, you will not win in your brave fight with death."

"Is is your holiness who is brave," replied Dr. Lapponi, but before the remark was uttered, the pope was again unable to understand what was said.

An attempt to gather something regarding the pope's condition from the expression on the face of Centra, the pontiff's valet, as he opened the windows of the room of his holiness at daybreak each morning, has been for days past the last act of the night watchers in the Piazza of St. Peter's before going to their well-earned rest and being replaced by others. This morning, as usual, their eyes were fixed upon the window, but time passed and still the shutters remained sealed. Seconds grew into minutes but still there was no movement and this fact produced indescribable animation among those gathered in the piazza. "What can it mean?" the people asked. "The pope must have passed away."

Thought Pope Was Dead.

With this idea in mind, some sped into the city, while others, less precipitate, besieged the bronze doors, which were being opened, to be received by the surly Swiss guards who in bad Italian, told them to go away as they knew nothing of the pontiff's condition. The general depression was augmented by the weather, the sky being very much overcast, producing what is called the Sirocco, which makes one dull and heavy and takes away all energy and spirit. This gave to St. Peter's and the vatican a more majestic air, but abandoned and quite striking.

Oreglia Comes to Stay.

As the morning wore off, but still early, Cardinal Oreglia, the dean of the Sacred College, who always has shown great eagerness to assume command, which, however, he could not do until Pope Leo was actually dead, arrived with considerable paraphernalia, highly indicating that he had come to stay, ordering his carriage to go home and not to return. After him came other princes of the church, all with grave, preoccupied faces, who returned each other's greetings with such expressions as "I have not slept at all."

One even was heard to say, "I think we are at the end," "or the beginning," retorted a bystander to the cardinal who spoke, the latter being considered very likely to be the next pope.

Gathering of Cardinals.

Eight cardinals, an unusual number for such an hour, had by this time gathered and they went anxiously forward, followed at a respectful distance by others present. When the bulletin announcing the pontiff's condition was posted, one in the assemblage said: "His agony is almost over! What a happy release for him."

Among the members of the Sacred College present was Cardinal Mathieu, who has attracted much notice by the assiduity with which he watches events for the French ambassador.

Leo's Mind Wandered.

Although this morning's bulletin may have given the impression that the pope's condition was somewhat ameliorated, in reality the doctors did not think so. They considered that the lowering of the pulse and the diminution of the respiration were due to great prostration of the whole organism, which was agumenting, notwithstanding the fact that the patient at times took a little nourishment. The pope continued now and then to mutter phrases, although unconscious. His mind evidently returned to the events which impressed him most before his illness began. At one moment he was feeling about with his hands and moving his head from side to side, trying to lift himself, while he murmured: "What crowds! What devotion! My dear people." Then falling back inertly he sighed and said: "Oh, the weight of these robes! Can I hold out until the end?" This was followed by scraps of Latin verses and prayers and then came an interval of silence which was broken by another access of energy, in which the pope cried: "The consistory is over. They can reproach me no longer! How many faces of all kinds! How many foreigners! The church is triumphing! and so on, over and over again.

Significant Words to Oreglia.

A wonderful thing about Pope Leo was that every time his mind became clear he seemed to grasp the fact that it might be the last, and he made the highest use of it. When, during the alarming crisis, about noon, he was lying on his bed, perfectly motionless, while around him knelt the cardinals and other members of the papal court, praying and not knowing whether the pope was not already dead, without any preliminary restlessness, the pontiff opened his eyes, which fell on Cardinal Oreglia, who was at his side, and he said, solemnly:

"To your eminence, who will so soon seize the reins of supreme power, I confide the church in these difficult times."

Leo's Last Blessing.

Then Monsignor Bisleti, the master of the chamber, asked for the pope's benediction for the court, which the pontiff granted, adding:

"Be this my last greeting."

Then the pontiff gave his hand to kiss to the cardinals present, who were Oreglia, Rampolla, Serafino Vannutelli, Della Volpe and Vives y Tuto.

Dr. Lapponi profited by the pope's animation to administer restoratives, whereupon the patient sank back as suddenly as he had revived.

The words the pope addressed to Cardinal Oreglia, and which might prove to be his last utterance, the last supreme effort of that intelligence which astonished the world, were much commented upon, and it was wondered whether the intention of Leo XIII was to indicate Cardinal Oreglia as his successor. They will certainly have considerable weight in the decision of cardinals who will take part in the conclave.

BED CHAMBER IN WHICH THE POPE DIED.

OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

Cardinal Oreglia Now in Charge at the Vatican.

Rome, July 20.—The official identification of the pontiff's body will occur tomorrow morning in the presence of the members of the sacred college.

Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, will nominate a secretary of the consistory, to succeed the late Mgr. Volponi. Mgr. Gaspari is mentioned as secretary of the consistory.

The whole day was one of continual emotion, one distressing scene following after another. When it became known shortly before 4 p. m. that the pope's journey through the valley of death was almost finished, Cardinal Vannutelli hurried again to his bedside, and was followed shortly afterward by what is called in vatican phraseology, the "papal secret family."

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

Unique Ceremony by Cardinals in Death Chamber.

Rome, July 21.—The first of those grandiose and unique ceremonies which follow the demise of a pope began this morning, and, although private, it was conducted with great pomp and was most impressive. All the cardinals present in Rome, numbering twenty-nine, assembled at the apostolic palace to view the body of the late Leo XIII. and to officially pronounce him dead. Cardinal Oreglia, dean or the sacred college and camerlengo of the holy Roman church, had to put aside his cardinal's robes as a sign of deep mourning, and was gowned entirely in violet. The other cardinals wore crimson robes with violet collars, indicative of mourning.

Within the death chamber the body lay with a white veil over the face, on the bed, surrounded by Franciscan penitentiaries, while outside the noble guard maintained a solemn vigil. The profound silence was only broken by the chanting of prayers for the dead. Into this solemn presence came the mourning procession of cardinals, who, kneeling, silently prayed. Then the prelates reverently looked on while Cardinal Oreglia approached the remains. For this morning's functions the pope's bedroom had been transformed into a kind of mortuary chamber with the altar at one end, having in the center a crucifix surrounded by six lighted candles. Four candles stood at the bed-corners.

Announcement of Death.

The white veil was then removed from the dead man's face, revealing the cameo-like features of the departed pope, rendered sharper and more transparent by death. So lifelike was the body that those present half expected Leo to raise his hand in the familiar gesture of blessing.

A moment of breathless silence ensued and then the cardinal camerlengo, taking the aspersorium, sprinkled the late pontiff with holy water and said in a firm voice: "Gioacchino" (the Christian name of the deceased holy father). When there was no answer the same word was repeated three times, louder and louder. After which, turning to the kneeling cardinals, the camerlengo solemnly announced: "Papa vere mortuus est" ("The pope is really dead). As the words were uttered there arose from the kneeling cardinals a sigh, like that of the wind in the trees at night, a tribute paid to the late pontiff by these princely heads of the church.

After this, in voices trembling with emotion, the ranking cardinals raised the "De Profundis," gave absolution and sprinkled the body with holy water.

Fisherman's Ring Preserved.

Following the ceremony of the recognition of death of the pope by the sacred college came another, shorter but no less significant and symbolic. On Leo's finger was the famous "Fisherman's ring," which the camerlengo with a whispered prayer, drew gently off and which, later, will be broken in the presence of the cardinals, reset and presented to the new pope when he is elected.

The ring is of very great antiquity. It is even said to have belonged to St. Peter himself. It is a stone of little value, cut with the scene of St. Peter drawing in fishing nets. It was first used about the year 1265, but for secret documents it was only used later. Officially, it is one of the symbols of office most prized by the church. Although lost two or three times, it has always been recovered.

Hundreds of offers have come from Italy and abroad from doctors, druggists and specialists for the embalming of the remains of Pope Leo, but, naturally, not one of them has been accepted.

Oreglia's Courtesy to Rampolla.

Cardinal Rampolla intended to leave the vatican last night, immediately after the death of the pope when, having officially announced the demise of the pontiff to the diplomatic body accredited to the vatican and to the papal nuncios, with instructions to have the news communicated to the various foreign races, he considered his duties as papal secretary of state to have ended. Rampolla was on the point of leaving, when Cardinal Oreglia insistently begged him to remain in the apartment he had occupied for over sixteen years, and the secretary of state acceded to the request.

The vicar of Rome, Cardinal Pietro Respighi, has caused to be attached to the doors of the churches an announcement of the death of Pope Leo, with instructions regarding the prayers to be offered and also giving information about the funeral services.

Meeting of the Cardinals.

The government of the Catholic church has been officially assumed by Cardinal Oreglia as dean of the sacred college, and as dean of the cardinal bishops. He will be assisted by the deans of the two other orders of cardinals, Cardinal Macchi for the cardinal deacons, and Cardinal Rampolla for the cardinal priests, the last, however, merely as a substitute for Cardinal Netto, the patriarch of Lisbon, who, when he arrives, will take over his own duties.

The cardinals present in Rome met this morning under Cardinal Oreglia, in a preparatory congregation, held in the hall of the consistory. Oreglia communicated to them the first instructions he has given since the death of the pope, informing them of the numerous messages of condolence received from all parts of the world and of the universal mourning for Leo XIII. An exchange of ideas took place regarding the ceremonies preceding the conclave. When Cardinal Oreglia asked for the advice of one of the cardinals present, the latter replied:

"It is difficult to give advice. Indeed you must teach us what to do, as not one of us has ever participated in a conclave."

SLOW STARVATION

The Dyspeptic's Diet Leaves no Chance for Regaining Strength.

The dyspeptic who starves body and brain because food will not digest has no chance to get strong again because bodily strength cannot be built up except on food that will digest.

That is the mission of Grape-Nuts which any dyspeptic can digest and which will begin to build up and nourish at once.

A Wisconsin man says: "For the last 7 years I have been a great sufferer with stomach trouble and for 18 months I could not eat or drink anything, not even a spoonful of milk, without great suffering.

"It seemed I had tried every remedy in the world and I had given up all hopes of ever getting better when a friend advised me to eat Grape-Nuts food. I was just about too much discouraged to do so for I expected to die and all my friends expected I would too but I finally did send for a sample box and when it came I was so weak I could not turn over in bed.

"Then I began to take the Grape-Nuts, just a little bit at first, moistened with hot milk and from this time I began to grow stronger and before I had finished the fourth package I could eat and drink anything I wanted and it did not hurt me in the least. So the right food helped me to health after everything else had failed.

"Experience, actual use, proves absolutely the great power of the scientific food Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

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Rheumatism Cured through the feet. Pay one dollar when cured—nothing before. Write for Drafts to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Dept. 7 L—Jackson, Mich.

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And join our pool. We have the only safe and sure method to give large returns, 10 per cent per month can be made. Our financial standing assures you honest treatment. Look us up before investing. Write, Booge & Co., 40 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. Members of Mpls. Chamber of Commerce. Reference Bradstreets.

BIG PAYING BUSINESS For MEN. WOMEN.
Write for names of hundreds of delighted customers. Make $30 to $50 weekly. Do business at home or traveling, all or spare time, selling Gray outfits and doing genuine gold, silver, nickle and metal plating on Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. No experience, quickly learned. Enormous demand. No toys or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. Let us start you. We teach you FREE. Write today. H. GRAY & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

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For the authorized "Life and Life Work of
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by Father James J. McGovern, D. D., approved by and issued under the official sanction of Archbishop Quigley of Chicago. Cardinal Gibbons also endorses Father McGovern's work. Only life of His Holiness illustrated with over 100 magnificent colored and half-tone pictures. Over 500 large quarto pages. Price only $2.00. Positively newest, largest and lowest priced Life of Leo published. First agent sold 18 books in two hours. Best terms, commission or salary. $10.00 to $25.00 per day profit. Order free outfit quick today. Official Catholic Publishing House, 385 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I CURE FITS
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W.H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

ALL IS QUIET IN ROME

Large Crowd Gathered About the Vatican.

Rome, July 20.—5:45 p. m.—A large crowd gathered about the vatican, but perfect order prevails there and elsewhere in Rome.

The pope's death agony was short, and was terminated by a paroxysm of choking.

After a short interval, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli intoned the requiem, amidst the weeping of those present. Then all kissed Pope Leo's hand before leaving the chamber.

BELLS TOLLED FOR LEO

Solemn High Mass to Be Said in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 20.—On receipt of the news of the death of Pope Leo XIII., the bells of the cathedral were solemnly tolled. Bishop Curtis, who is in charge of the diocese during the absence of Cardinal Gibbons, sent out invitations to the bishops of the province to attend at the cathedral in this city on the day of the funeral, when Bishop Donahue, of Wheeling, will preach the sermon, and when there will be solemn high mass and

THE POPE'S TOMB.

Story Concerning His Wishes Without Any Foundation.

Rome, July 17.—The events of the last week have served to explode a story that has been current for a number of years to the effect that Pope Leo XIII. had erected for himself a magnificent tomb as his last resting place. This tomb was frequently described as being constructed of Carrara marble, with a lion upon the lid whose paws protect the pontifical tiara. On the right was supposed to be a statue of Faith bearing a candle and the Holy Scriptures; on the left a figure of Truth bearing the coat of arms of Leo XIII. upon a shield, and upon the pedestal the inscription: "Hic jacet Leo XIII., Pontifex Maximus. Pulvis est." (Here lies Leo XIII., Sovereign Pontiff. He is dust.)

This story was so generally circulated that in many quarters it was accepted as truth, despite the fact that until his illness the pope had never been known by his most intimate associates of the vatican to express any preference as to his final resting place. It was supposed by many who had enjoyed his friendship and confidence that his preference was for the splendid new basilica erected during the last fifty years outside the walls of the city upon the spot where St. Paul, the Apostle, is supposed to have been buried. Pius IX. raised most of the money and did most of the work, and the church was completed and decorated under the direction of Leo XIII., although, strange to say, he never saw it.

After his election to the pontificate, he remained a nominal prisoner in the vatican, and before that, although he was in Rome much of the time, he seems never to have had curiosity enough to go out to inspect the new church, which is a mile or more beyond the city gates. Near by is a curious little chapel, erected three or four hundred years ago to mark the spot where St. Peter and St. Paul had their last interview and embraced each other before going to martyrdom.

It was supposed that Pius IX. would be buried in the new basilica of St. Paul, in which he took so great an interest, but to the surprise of everybody he selected the old Church of St. Lorenzo, in the most disreputable part of Rome, near by the principal cemetery. He was provided with a beautiful tomb in a subterranean chamber, lined with the finest modern mosaics in the world. The sarcophagus is a very plain piece of marble, severe in its simplicity, but its surroundings are superb.

Shortly before he was taken ill Pope Leo XIII. expressed to Cardinal Satolli his wishes in regard to his funeral and burial, and it is probable that he indicated in his will the same desires as to where he would like to lie, though it is possible that a number of years may elapse before the final disposition of his remains is made. Thus, it was not until 1882, many years after his death, that the remains of Pius IX. were finally removed from St. Peter's to the Church of St. Lorenzo. It is definitely known that to Cardinal Satolli Leo XIII. expressed the desire to be buried in the Church of St. John Lateran. The spot he designated is on the left of the apse above the entrance to the sacristy, corresponding to the opposite niche in which is the monument erected by himself in 1891 to Pope Innocent III. It is said that a statue of Pope Leo, forming part of the monument, has already been made. In other respects the tomb will resemble that of Innocent III., consisting of a sarcophagus with a bas relief, two niches, two statues, and two medallions.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY. S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

There is always a best way of doing everything, if it be to boil an egg.

Thursday.

Keep your hope in bad times. We have the same sun and sky and stars, the same duties, and the same Helper.

Friday.

By all means have high and noble aims. Live and act accordingly. Let the fire of your mind be ardent and intense, and you are apt to triumph over every obstacle.

Saturday.

What do we live for if not to make life less difficult for others?

Sunday.

I do not in my best moods think of death, but of life. I would live as though there was no such thing in the world as death for me or for others. I would live with my thoughts amid things that endure, in work and duty and love, until death itself is consumed in life, the resurrection going on day by day, this mortal putting on immortality.

Monday.

What I must do is all that concerns me—not what people think.

Tuesday.

Life is not so short but there is always time for courtesy.

The Mystery and Magic of Sleep

Emily S. Bouton.

"Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care."

This is the way the great poet, the wonderful magician in language, describes that condition into which every human being must enter habitually from infancy to old age, or die. Prolonged wakefulness is possible, but there is a limit beyond which endurance ceases. And this is as true of the strong man as of the weakling; of him whose intellect girdles the world with its power as of the child who sinks carelessly away from the joys of today to awaken to the new pleasures of the morrow.

We take sleep as so much a matter of course that we rarely consider its strangeness, its exceeding mystery. When night drops its curtain down upon any part of the world, sleep descends upon its people "like an armed man; prostrates them with barbarous indifference on beds of down or straw, and closes up all their communications with the work-a-day world, as in death." Those who do not yield to this "mighty one" are the exceptions, and it is only a brief period that they can make themselves immune from his insistence. To few indeed among the millions comes the desire to resist his power unless under the stress of some great necessity.

Have you ever watched the falling of night's shadows, and thought how gently it is accomplished? Perhaps some of you remember Mabel Earle's pretty description of the slow incoming of the darkness which she watched:

Be still, be still, tired world and go to sleep.
The dusk is growing deep.
Far off and dim beneath the shadowed skies
Long, grassy foothills rise,
And fold on fold above their shoulders brown
Gray mists are closing down,
Drawn low and wide with interweaving lines
Beneath the purple pines.
Lower and lower still the soft clouds creep
(Be still and go to sleep),
By pebbled beach and poplars trembling gray—
Faint now and far away—
Fold after fold, vail after vail, until
They blot out plain and hill
As temple curtains drawn from sky to sod
To shut thee in with God."

A city asleep! It is a strange, wierd feeling that comes over one who, with senses alert, looks out these summer nights during the hours between midnight and the dawn, upon the streets so utterly deserted by the hurrying throngs that fill them by day. The deep, solemn silence brooding over everything, seems by and by to be filled with things unutterable, with life beyond sight but yet to the inner sense so near. Even the trees appear wrapped in slumber, so motionless is every leaf.

At such an hour as this not long ago, I gazed out upon the sleeping world around me. Not a sound smote upon my ear, not even the rustle of a leaf, and yet I knew that within the radius of a circle which my eye could measure, hundreds of people were lying inert, motionless, unknowing, utterly unconscious of the life of the day. To myself it was as if I had been cast solitary and alone upon a desert island. Above was the blue sky out of which looked the shining, silent stars. Around were the familiar things, rendered unfamiliar by the electric light that half hid and half disclosed their outlines in the fantastic shadows. And over all lay that throbbing, peopled silence that seemed ready to burst into sound!

Oh, wonderful mystery of sleep—sleep that Iamblichus called "the night-time of the body—and the daytime of the Soul!"

In order to hold the mind and body in harmonious and healthful conditions one-third of our lives must be passed in absolute unconsciousness. No matter how precious the moments may be for the accomplishment of our purposes; how needful for the growth and development of our mental and spiritual natures, everything in the phenomenal world, all of its toils and activities, its pleasures and its pains, must cease for these hours and fade from us into oblivion. It would seem as if in the economy of nature this must be a mistake; that to pass into complete oblivion for a third of a lifetime simply for rest is an impossibility. "Nature has no pause," said Goethe, "and visits with a curse all inaction."

If this be true then we are taken back to the assertion of Iamblichus that sleep is "the daytime of the soul." And why not? Why may it not be a season for the growth and development of the higher faculties of the soul? This view which has come to be held by many people, is, I confess, much more reasonable to me than that, because we are fatigued, all of this time must be, in effect, wasted.

One of the best presentations of this view is given in a monograph by Hon. John Bigelow entitled The Mystery of Sleep. He asserts that it is not consistent with any rational notion of a divine Providence that we should pass one-third of our lives under conditions in which we could experience no spiritual growth or development,—the divine purpose of our existence—as would be the inevitable result of absolute rest.

He points out the fact that neither the physical nor psychical changes which we are conscious of undergoing during sleep can be realized or accounted for if the activity of those respective faculties were suspended. We know the functions of the body proceed without interruption, that every organ goes on tirelessly with its work. Why should not the same thing be true of the inner self, the real individual who simply does not use the body, as in what we call our waking hours? The phenomena of dreams, of visions, of trance, when experiences in which the physical being has no part are as real as those in which it is active, prove that the mind or soul is not "resting," in the sense of complete suspension.

When we waken out of a sound sleep, there is a sense of lightness, of freedom, of pleasure, rarely ours at any other time and which lasts until the carking cares of the day take possession of the thought. There is often, too, a feeling of nearness to the beloved ones who have gone out of the body, which does not disappear until we become again immersed in our daily duties. May not these things be the memory of real experiences of the true self while the body lies inert? Is it not possible that we have been communing with those whose physical presence no longer gladdens our waking hours?

With this view of it, sleep takes on a new aspect and one of far deeper significance than that in which it is usually regarded. There are many arguments in its favor that cannot even be touched upon here. Once convinced of its truth, however, and the beauty of Mrs. Browning's words reaches the heart as never before.

"Of all the thoughts of God that are
Borne inward unto souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep—
Now tell me if there any is,
For gift or grace, surpassing this—
'He giveth His beloved sleep.'"

The Cozy Corner

M. H. WILLIAMS GIVES HIS IDEA OF FRIENDSHIP.

Once more I come to give expression to my thoughts through the medium of The Blade. The expressions of friendship which have been given by some of the readers of the Cozy Corner have been very much appreciated by me, and I trust I shall continue to be worthy of them. It is as encouraging to be rightly understood as it is humiliating to be wrongfully judged, though reproof from a friend should be received as a favor, for a true friend will reprove when justice or truth demands it. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend" and "Reprove a wise man and he will love you more" are true proverbs.

True friendship is a union that is not affected by adversity. If we have the love of God in our hearts and love our neighbor without dissimulation, our lives will be calm and happy. The provisions made for man by his Creator are all sufficient for his temporal needs and happiness; it is dissatisfaction with these provisions that causes diturbance. Our lives should not be given to idle love; we all have a work to do and we should strive to do it well.

"I do one thing at a time," says Wesley. This is the only way to accomplish anything in this world. First decide these points: Is it legitimate, is it laudable, is it worth doing? Having decided these points, then do whatever you have to do with your might. Concentrate your thoughts on the one thing until you have it well done before you attempt anything further.—M. H. Williams, Mo.

SOME OTHER MATTERS.

Mrs. C. B., would like directions for making a rose jar.

Mrs. D. J. Adams says that pearline will remove ink spots from white goods and "E. A. C." finds that placing the goods that are ink-stained into sweet milk and allowing it to stay until the milk is sour, then rinse in cold water and wash in the usual way, is the best way. Both methods are easy to try.

Mrs. Adams also tells us that if the water in which potatoes have been boiled, is sprinkled, when cold, on squash vines, two or three applications will be an effectual and thorough cure for the bugs that sometimes infest these vines.

QUOTATION CONTEST.

Up to date the following answers to the quotations have been received: Mrs. W. A. Carpenter, New York, 27 correct answers to the 36 quotations given; Mrs. S. Dawson, Michigan, 17 correct; Mrs. G. S. Ballard, Massachusetts, 31, and Miss Leannah Powell, Illinois, 29. The time for answers will be extended a little longer to give others an opportunity of sending, and then the correct answers will be given with the complete list.

Several have written of the pleasure they have found in the search for these answers and have expressed a hope that something similar will follow these.

QUICK COAT MAKING.

A piece of work performed on this date eighty-nine years ago could hardly be beaten today with all the improvement of machinery that has gone on during the intervening years.

In 1811, Sir John Throckmorton, a Berkshire baronet, offered to wager 1,000 guineas that at 8 o'clock on a particular evening he would sit down to dinner in a well woven, well dyed, well made suit, the wool of which formed the fleece on sheeps' backs at 5 o'clock on that same morning. The wager was accepted, achievement of such an undertaking seeming impossible.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of June, Sir John caused two Southdown sheep to be shorn. The wool, we read, was washed, carded, stubbed, roved, spun and woven. The cloth was scoured, fulled, tented, raised, sheared, dyed and dressed. The tailor was at hand and made up the finished cloth into garments, and at a quarter past 6 in the evening Sir John Throckmorton sat down to dinner at the head of his guests in a complete damson-colored suit which had thus been just made—winning the wager with an hour and three-quarters to spare.

Of course, every possible preparation had been made beforehand. But the achievement was remarkable, and it was we are told, long talked of with pride among the clothiers.—The Christian Life.

TO SAVE THE HOME.

THE "TO-MORROW."

From The Children of the Poor. —Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons.

A series of four lectures by Jacob R. Riis has been published in a volume bearing the title of The Peril and the Preservation of the Home. They were delivered in the lectureship course in Christian Sociology established by Mr. William L. Bull for the Divinity School of Philadelphia.

Mr. Riis always speaks and writes with strength and fearlessness. He knows what he thinks and is not afraid to express his convictions. He has not failed in these lectures to say what he means and in most forceful language.

The subject is divided into four parts. The first considers Our Sins in the Past; the second tells of Our Fight for the Home; the third describes Our Plight in the Present; and the fourth declares what is Our Grip on the Tomorrow.

The conditions which he pictures relate to the city of New York, but they are just what may easily become true of any other city in the land providing the fight is not begun in time to prevent the growth of such hideous evils as he has seen and describes.

The horrors of the slum districts in the great metropolis came largely from the wiping out of the homes and substituting great tenement houses or barracks in which self-respecting life could not endure. And anything which tends to render the privacy of home impossible, also tends, he affirms, to brutalize and make vicious those thus deprived.

Mr. Riis urged the young men who listened to his eloquent words to do everything in their power to make a good environment possible for every man, woman and child within the circle of their influence. He showed them by facts which more than most men he is familiar with, how it is man's inhumanity to his helpless fellows that produces such misery and vice; his love of money which makes him reckless of the well-being of those whose wants he pretends to supply.

The author shows how much has been accomplished to bring better things to the slums of New York since he, with his helpers, began the fight there, and how much remains to be done in the future. He numbers the kindergarten, the special settlement, the children's clubs, the vacation schools, the parks, as among the influences which have brought new life into many places that seemed given over to the powers of darkness.

No one can read this book—or in fact any other of Mr. Riis' volumes—without being impressed by his earnestness, and also the truth of the dangers which he so thrillingly describes. The work contains many illustrations which add to the force of his descriptions. It comes from the press of George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

Here, There, Everywhere.

The fashion of wearing the hair in ringlets about the shoulders is becoming very fashionable and is known as the "Peggy O'Neal Fashion." The original Peggy O'Neal was a famous beauty who reigned in the days of the administration of Andrew Jackson.

With this quaint coiffure should be worn the drooping shouldered waist and flounced skirt of the same period.

As the novel bearing the name is dramatized and will be brought out this fall, by a popular actress, the fashion of ringlets will doubtless recommend itself to all lovers of the novel in hairdressing.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,
All play and no work makes him a mere toy."

Mothers will do well to remember this now that vacation days are here. A little regular employment for children, insisted upon each day, will help them to enjoy the remainder of the time much better than as if there were no duties to perform.

Fainting is caused by the blood leaving the brain; to relieve it lay the patient down with the head lower than the body, sprinkle cold water in the face and hold some strong aromatic salts near the nostrils. When the patient can swallow, give a teaspoonful of camphor water every five minutes.

To mend thin places in table linen so as to show the least, use ravelings from an old cloth and darn with the pattern, allowing the ends of the thread to extend a little beyond the thin place.

It is not economy to use the same umbrella as a sunshade and for rainy days. The heat of the sun dries out the oil in the silk and it cracks, or becomes so thin that it is of no use in keeping off the rain after it has been used as a sunshade for a season. Better buy a cheap linen, or pongee, for summer, and thus save your good silk umbrella.

Silk, or lisle thread, hosiery should be washed in warm, soapy water in which a little salt has been dissolved. Never rub soap on the stockings, and rinse them in several waters, then dry over shapes, or pull them into shape and dry on a thick towel.

When all else fails to kill the moths in your carpets try this: Make a strong tea of cayenne pepper, wring a cloth out of it, place on the edges of the carpet and press till dry with a hot iron. This treatment will destroy all eggs and young. Sprinkling cayenne on the floor around the edges before putting a carpet down will usually prevent the moths from laying the eggs there.

When lettuce grows rank, cut the long stems in short pieces like asparagus, and boil in salted water. Chill, and serve with a French dressing, and you will have a most appetizing salad.

In making jelly if you use half water and half fruit juice, mixing before you measure your sugar, using a cupful of sugar for each cupful of the mixed water and juice, you will have fully one-fourth more jelly and it will be more delicate in flavor than when the clear juice is used.

Don't be the woman who "promises." It is better to have the name of never helping your friends, than that of one who promises anything, and everything, and when the time for fulfillment comes, is never ready.

We all know the one who is always promising to assist at picnics and entertainments; she who promises to bring "anything" for the refreshment table and then forgets all about it. Don't do it; either promise and keep your promise, or let it all go.

After the death of the mother, the oldest son's wife is the rightful successor to the title. For instance: If Mrs. Smith dies, the oldest son's wife will be "Mrs. Smith," the wives of all other sons being Mrs. Joe, Jack or Tom Smith, as may be. This rule holds even when the oldest son is the last to marry.

When chopping candied peel, or raisins, rub a little butter on each side of the edge of the knife and see how much easier it will work.

Stains may be safely and quickly removed from nearly any white goods by the use of Javelle water. To make this, pour one quart of cold water over a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime; let it settle, pour the clear liquid off and bottle, adding one pint of liquid soda. Keep it well corked and in a dark place.

BLADE COOK.

Hot Weather Meals.

"It seems as if we must have the meals regularly, as some of our family work just the same in the summer as the winter, but no one just knows what to cook." So speaks one weary housekeeper and many others will appreciate her trouble in finding something to satisfy the capricious appetites of a family. Of course we do not need heavy food; we all long for salads and frozen dishes, but these will not answer for the man or woman who works—they must have more satisfying food.

More salt meat is used in the summer in many families; the crisp, slice or fried bacon or ham, tempting a weary appetite much more than even a juicy steak, or other fresh meat.

Corn bread is a good breakfast relish, and if made right is generally preferred to white bread or rolls.

Eggs, cooked in various ways will take the place of meat in hot weather, macaroni, rice and similar cereals used as vegetables are better than too many green things.

Iced tea or coffee, lemonade, and fruit-juices are preferable to hot drinks, but the supper or lunchon that finds favor with a majority of people is bread and milk with baked apples in their season, or berries of any kind. Sometimes this is varied by having a crisp corn bread instead of the white, and with a pitcher of good milk a hearty meal, and one that will give no trouble in its digestion, can be had.

For a beautiful salad, and one that is as good as beautiful, Table Talk gives this:

Lily Salad.

Boil hard six eggs; drop into cold water till cold enough to handle. Shell them, and cut the whites into strips and arrange on lettuce leaves, like lily petals, having the ends meet in the center of the dish. On each drop a portion of the grated yolks. If the whites of a couple of the eggs are placed in beet vinegar for a day, they will be of a delicate pink color, and if mixed with the white "petals" will show to advantage.

Gooseberry Wine.

(Requested.)

Top and stem the berries, wash them and for every four pounds of the fruit allow one and a half pounds of sugar and one quart of water. Mash the berries, add the water and let the mixture stand for three days, covered with a thin cloth. Press out all the liquor, add the sugar and when well mixed, pour into jugs, or a cask, and let it stand until fermentation ceases. Cork it tightly, let it stand six months, draw off into bottles.

For elderberry wine, proceed in the same manner, only use less sugar.

WHAT SHE WANTED.

"I want 5 cents' worth of glory divine," said a flaxen-haired tot looking intently at the clerk in a South Boston drug store last evening. Everybody within hearing of the infantile voice either laughed or smiled, while Mr. Grey, the drug man, looked serious and appeared to be thinking. "Are you sure it is glory divine you want?" he asked the little one.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt response.

"For what does mamma want it?" was the next question.

"To throw it around the room and in the back yard," said the little tot, innocently.

"Isn't it chloride of lime she wants," asked the drug man.

The little girl nodded her assent, and soon she was on her way home to mother. "It's only one of many enigmas which face the drug clerks every day in their life," said the apothecary. "The little girls do not make mistakes very often, but the little boys and some of the heads of families are always guessing at what they want and letting us guess what they mean. But 'glory divine' is a new one on me."—Boston Herald.

MGR

Do all the good you can
In all the ways you can
To all the people you can

OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT. MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I am a Hoosier, and if you have not already enough members from my state, please consider this as an application for admission to your company of "philosophers and friends." I have read with ever increasing interest the letters written by you, and through these I learn the hopes, ambitions and ideas of life of more young people than I should be able to in any other way that is open to me. My ambition is to be one day classed with men of great mental achievements; physically, I have been handicapped all my life, but I am content.

Friends, I enjoy and admire your discussions. You have demonstrated the fact that the day has passed when grey hairs are taken as an evidence of wisdom, and that the brains count, be they covered with grey, black, red, or any other colored hair. In your discussions, however, I believe that all sex prejudice should be laid aside. I do not agree with either "New England Girl" or "Bro. Jonathan" in their assertions. The one represents her sex as too blind to see danger, while the other is too radical in his ideas. Both seem to have confounded the true meaning of man and woman, with the generally accepted sense in which these words are used. "Woman is the purest work of God, and man is the divinely appointed custodian of this masterpiece."—"Muggins," Indiana.

From another part of the Hoosier state comes one who—as her introduction—gives a picture of her home on the "banks of the Wabash."

May I enter the circle long enough to give you a pen-picture of the beautiful scene presented to my view as I stand on the old bluff near my home on a summer evening?

The sun in all his glory has sunk to rest behind a bank of purple clouds which he has edged with crimson and gold. Some 250 feet below us as we stand on the brink of the bluff, flows the Wabash river, ever onward joining its forces with other rivers, until it finally reaches the gulf.

To our right, just up the river, is an island lying near the Indiana shore and nearly joined to it by another, and smaller, island. The southern half of this island is covered with timber, the northern half with a corn field, and near the center is a house and barn.

Both up and down the river the bluffs recede, leaving wide stretches of bottom-lands, most of which is planted with corn.

At the foot of the bluff is the ferryman's cabin, and it is difficult to picture the beauty of the steep, rough road which leads to the ferry landing. There is the rough, rugged rock with clinging vines, and the trickling water from the many springs that feed the river.

Across on the Illinois side are seen miles of prairie land with one or two cabins to break the monotony.

Standing on the bluff our eyes feast on a picture of beauty; the winding roads, the bright river with its islands, its ferry boat, the many skiffs sailing on its placid bosom, the shadows of the trees reflected in the water, the wide stretch of prairie, and the fields of wheat and corn, giving promise of an abundant harvest—all make a picture of still-life that it would be hard to excel in any part of the world, while the herds of cattle here and there, give the finishing touch to a scene of rest, of peace, and of plenty, rarely surpassed. I cordially invite you all to come and see it for yourself.—"Indiana Wabash."

And "A Pennsylvania Girl" is quite as enthusiastic about her home in Western Pennsylvania:—I think we are gaining a considerable information about the various parts of the country, through the descriptions of their homes, given by the M. G. R.'s. Would you like to hear about mine?

I live on a large farm in Northwestern Pennsylvania, not far from the little village of Waterford. If you will refer to your school histories, you will read that George Washington on his memorable trip to the French camp at Erie, or Presque Isle, stopped at Fort Le Boeuf. The site of this historic fort is just within the corporate limits of Waterford. There is not much left of the fort, but there is talk of erecting a monument to mark the place where it once stood. A little to the east of this, is the old stone hotel where Washington stayed, and the present landlord will show you the chair in which Washington sat, and the window from which he addressed the people of the settlement.

A dainty little lake called Le Boeuf, glistens in the sunshine, just out of the village; in the center of the lake is a tiny but beautiful island.

We live in one of the most favored of farming sections. Two lines of railroad pass through our section; we have two lines of telephone, and the rural mail route brings our adily mail. In the near future we expect to have a trolley line to Erie. So we can enjoy all the pleasures of the country and at the same time have the conveniences of the city.

I agree with "Alabama Girl" in thinking that the faithful ones hardly realize how much good their letters do many who are never heard in the column.

"Mylrea," your description of sugar making was true to life, and I will testify from personal knowledge to the delights of a "sugar camp."—"A Pennsylvania Lass."

Miss Prudence has received many requests for addresses, for private correspondence. These are never given without the consent of the parties, and it will be a favor if all, when they write, will signify if they prefer to have theirs given for this purpose, or not.

BRILLIANTS.

Sometimes our way seems hedged with thorns of care;
Yet thicker far those blooms of blessings are
That cheer and comfort, oft unseen, unsought;
The blossoms of our Father's loving thought.

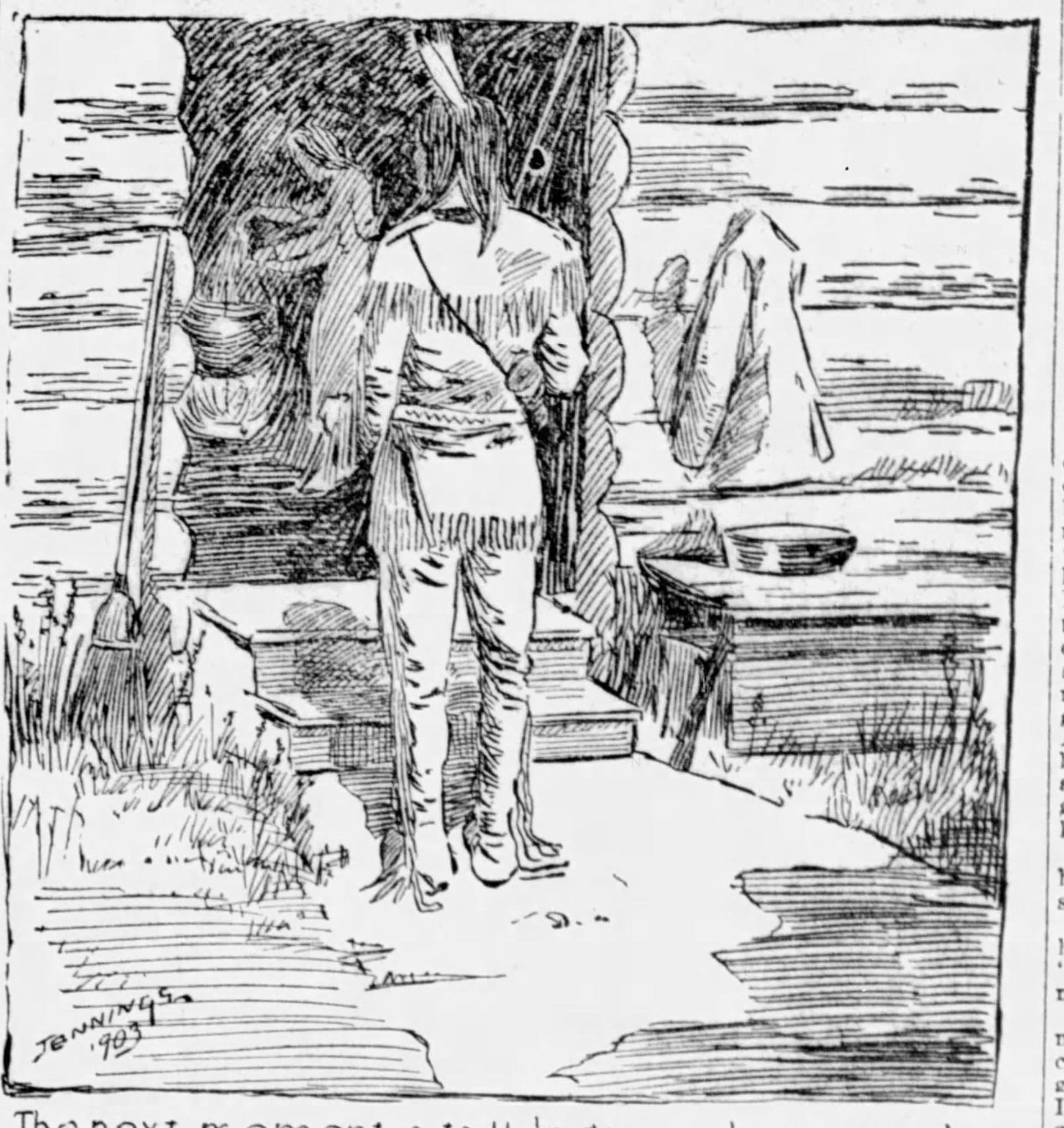
"The April skies are often seen
As sending forth the bright sunbeam;
As often too the dark clouds low'r,
—Then gently falls the April shower.
And this is life.—The sunbeam bright
Is never constant to the sight;
The clouds that gather in the sky
Are never absent from the eye."

A WAKE-UP SONG FOR SUMMER.

"Wake up! wake up!" chirps the sparrow,
"Don't you know it is tomorrow?"
"I see you!" pipes robin bright,
"Sleeping in the morning light!"
Up! all lazy boys and girls,
Straighten out your tumbled curls!
Open eyes and brighten faces,
Don your smiles and pretty graces!
All the birds are long awake,
All the flowers an airing take,
And before they see your eyes,
They have calls from butterflies!
While the fairy-winged sweet peas
Invite the golden-belted bees
To their breakfast in the shade,
Playing pretty waiter-maid!
The cows are eating clover tops,
The farmer tending to his crops;
Cocks are crowing, hens are feeding,
Flocks of fluffy chickens leading.
Listen! how the brooklet babbles,
Washing smooth its shining pebbles,
Taking pictures of the sky,
Talking with the dragon-fly!
Everything is wide awake—
Hear the crickets in the brake!
Grasshoppers, down in the grass,
Say, "Has it come to such a pass
That the children sleep so late,
As we heard the robin state?"
Oh, who would be a sleepy-head
Lying in a stuffy bed?

—Youth's Companion.

ABIGAIL'S VISITORS.



The next moment a tall Indian whose quick eye saw only a young girl quietly dropping handfulls of meal into the boiling water, appeared at the door

"There is nothing I dislike any more, my daughter, than to go away from the place today and leave you and the children alone," said Farmer Silover, as he disposed of his powder flask and took down his rifle from the side of the kitchen wall.

"Oh! never mind us, Daddy," said Abigail, cheerfully. "Of course it will be lonesome with you and mother both gone, but we'll be safe enough. Don't worry one bit about us."

"I am not so sure about it being safe," replied her father. "The Indians are none too friendly nowadays, and they are getting more restless each week. Even old Nakomis, who has always been on good terms with the settlers, avoided me a day or two when I went across the clearing, and I'm afraid it all means trouble to the whites."

"But, father," went on Abigail, "Mr. Grey and all the other neighbors have been so kind when you needed help that you can't stay away today when they are to finish putting up the house with this day's work. You know I'm on pretty good terms with our red neighbors. Why," she added laughingly, "I can talk a little Indian."

"Not enough to save you, if there was an uprising, I fear," answered her father. "However, it is a comfort to me that you can handle your gun. And in case anything happens, fire it four times and we will be sure to hear it, as the air is very clear and the distance so short, through the woods. This is one good thing about our settlement," he added, "the houses are not far apart and we are a protection to one another, if trouble arises."

"Now, Daddy," laughed Abigail, "stop looking for trouble, I have so much to do today. You will be home before I'm half ready for you, and now, sir," she said, looking at him narrowly, "what do you suppose we are going to have for supper tonight? I'll give you one guess. You can't? Then I'll tell. Mush!" she cried with a merry peal of laughter. "You just forget that we have had that treat every evening for the past seven months, and imagine we are back east, having all kinds of good things."

"Godby, daughter; don't let the children go outside and play," admonished the father, his heart filled with forebodings, as he left his log cabin and started toward the unfinished home of his neighbor, a quarter of a mile through the forest.

Jonathan Silover, in company with a small party of easterners their wives and children, had come into the wilderness of Michigan seven months before this, in the hope of founding homes in what was the furthest point of the known west. After months of hardship and toil, the last house was to be finished on this day, and on the morrow corn was to be planted in the small patches which these brave men had been able to clear.

"Now, children," said the elder sister, after watching the father well out of sight, "if you see an Indian coming today I want you both to hide as fast as your feet will take you. If I see them first," she went on, with her arms about the small brother, "I'll rap on the fireplace three times, and then you are to get out of sight as soon as possible. Don't go out of doors once, for we must stay close together all day." And with a few more instructions, she was soon about her work, trying to forget the dangers of hostile Indians.

The day wore on, and when the sun indicated that the time was drawing on for the father to return, Abigail got out the kettles, hung them on the crane and put on the water to heat for the mush. The appearance of that article on the table usually called forth some laughing remark from the eastern-bred girl, who was making a brave effort to be happy in a wilderness. Just as the water commenced to bubble, three sharp blows were struck upon the hearth, and at the same instant the frightened little forms dropped into the hole under the floor, which was reserved for times of such peril, and the loose plank was quietly put into place.

The next moment a tall Indian, whose quick eye saw only a young girl quietly dropping handfus of yellow meal into the boiling water, appeared at the door. A nod was exchanged between the girl and the chieftain, whose entrance was followed by another and another, until six Indians stood in the room, each with painted face and decked in the trappings of war. The silence was unbroken for several minutes, save for the steady movements of the iron spoon, which was grasped in Abigail's quivering fingers. At length Nakomis, who had hitherto held himself friendly toward the whites, advanced a step and said in a heavy, guttural tone, "White man home? Nakomis would have speech with him."

Nakomis spoke a little English and had taught Abigail the few Indian words she knew.

"My father," replied the young girl, looking the brave straight in the face, "is not far off. He will be here in a moment. What do you want with him?"

"No tell little white face," returned the man, leering at her. "she 'fraid. She big coward. White man coward. White man go," and he added wickedly, "I kill him, Injun get all white man's scalps," and going toward the girl, with his cruel eyes upon her face, he laid one hand on his tomahawk and stretched the other toward her.

With a wild cry, born of the desperation of the moment, Abigail Silover raised the spoon filled with boiling mush, and as the Indian almost had her in his grasp, she dashed it full into his face. As he turned with a howl of rage and pain, she grabbed an iron dipper from its nail at the side of the hearth, filled it with the porridge and flung it at the red man's neck and head as he fled through the door. The other Indians attempted to stop the now infuriated girl, who knew she was fighting for her life but as each turned toward her he received the scalding mush full in his eyes, and in a few seconds the last one of the six left the door of the cabin, smarting with pain and rage, the contents of the kettle being about evenly distributed over the bodies of the half-dozen Chippewas. Later on one was known to have died from the results of his burns.

When Jonathan Silover returned to his home accompanied by his neighbors, in response to the four shots from the rifle, Abigail was lifting her little brothers out of their places of safety, and, as she sank limply into her father's arms, she said, with an attempt at her old gayety, "Daddy, we can't have any mush for supper."

This incident happened twenty miles from where Detroit now is, and by the spot where the Silover cabin then stood, an electric car sweeps through the country.—Hattie Briggs, in Detroit Free Press.

JUST FUN.

Peace leagues and societies for the prevention of war may be able to use an argument which Current Literature says was advanced by a pupil in a primary school in the Southwest.

At the beginning of the war with Spain the teacher told the class something about the circumstances, and asked all who favored the war to hold up their hands. Up went every hand but Jack's.

"Well, Jack, why are you opposed to the war?" asked the teacher.

"'Cause, Miss Sophie, war makes history, an' there's more now 'n I can ever learn."

"I want to see the boss of the house," said the peddler to Mrs. D., who had answered the ring.

"I'm sorry," she replied, as she gently closed the door, "but baby is asleep just now."

Banner Puzzlers

For June.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in South Carolina in 1791, and died in 1840. He studied and practiced law, and was elected to the legislature and chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected attorney-general of the state, and in 1822 was elected to the United States Senate. He was governor of South Carolina during the nullification troubles of 1832. He was an able debater, and an advocate of the extreme doctrines of "states right." He was opposed to the tariff bill of 1828, and on this account became involved in debate with Daniel Webster in 1830.

W. C. MOLLETT.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Required the number of rails in a fence which encloses as many acres as there are rails in the fence. The fence is 10 rails high, and two panels to the rod.

J. H. FLOYD.

3.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1.—A promoter of anarchy.
2.—A metric ton (Fr.).
3.—A female sovereign.
4.—A share.
5.—A consonant.
6.—A heavy club.
7.—A boy's name.
8.—In a slanting direction.
9.—To obscure.

Centrals give the name of a popular Puzzler.

METTA.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Alhi ot het daln worehen ew tedar;
Rou stondef tabos!
Teh scrupleer fo thigmy adde,
Eth rustet shears atth reve debl.
How speel no solgry gristtheb ebd.
A realfess shot!"

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who knows the Legend of Philemon and Baucis?

AUNTY D. L. UVIAN.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Pride, where Wit fails, steps in to our defense,
And fills up all the mighty void of sense."

PERRY CROSS.

Answers to Puzzles of July 9.

1.—Sir Francis Bacon.

2.—$5.32. (See Chat.)

3.—Words forming triangle: S, he, ail, Mene, Abiud. Primals—Shama. Finals—Seled.

4.—"The end of life is character;
The crown of work is worth;
And to teach the true life of the soul
Is the noblest work on earth."

5.—The Girdle of Venus is a very remarkable animal inhabiting the Mediterranean sea, gelatinous, of a ribbon-like shape, sometimes five or six feet in apparent length, by about two inches in breadth; although considered with reference to the structure of the animal, the apparent length is really its breadth, and the apparent breadth its length. The mouth is situated in the middle of the inferior edge, and the stomach is imbedded in the gelatinous substance. The edges are fringed with cilia, by the movements of which the creature seems to be propelled in the water. It exhibits iridescent colors by day and brilliant phosphorescence by night. Its substance is so delicate that a perfect specimen can with difficulty be obtained.

6.—Alexander Pope wrote:
"All are but parts of a stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

Chat.

The solution sent by Perry Cross to his problem answered today is this

Take off 5 boards 16 inches wide at one end, and 12 at the other, equal to 140 ft., board measure. Now we have a stick 12 by 7 inches at one end and 16 inches by nothing at the other end. Adding to that a cone of 7 by 4 inches at the base, we have a stick 7 by 16 inches at one end and 16 by 0 at the other, average thickness being 3.5 inches; 16 times 3.5 equals 56 ft., board measure, 12 ft. long; two times 56 equals 112, plus 140 equals 252 ft. The solidity of a cone 24 ft. long 7 by 4 inches at the base equals 28 ft. board measure; 252 ft. minus 28 ft. equals 224 ft. I paid 2⅜ cents per ft., equals $5.32 cost.

A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns the best schoolmaster out of his life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Increasing Danger of War Between Them.

Pekin, July 20.—According to diplomats here, the greatest fact in the eastern situation is the increasing danger of war between Russia and Japan. They believe it is becoming plain that Russia is willing to fight Japan if convinced that no other powers will assist her. The Russians are confident of their ability to easily defeat Japan and are said to be anxious to settle definitely her position in eastern politics and end her ambitions to oppose Russia's progress in Manchuria. The belief is attributed to the Japanese that the Russian policy is to attempt to placate Great Britain and America and provoke Japan into beginning hostilities. They regard Russia's consent to opening ports in Manchuria, the czar's promised visit to England and the occupation of the Corean border as parts of that policy. The announcement from the United States, that Secretary Hay and Count Cassini came to an understanding that Russia should allow China to open the ports of Mukden and Ta Tung Kao, intensifies this view. Russia's activity on the Yalu river is more irritating to Japan than the retention of Manchuria, and all Japanese officials in China speak of war as a "probability."

The Russian Veto in Corea.

Yokohama, July 20.—M. Pavloff, the Russian minister at Seoul, capital of Corea, has had an audience with the Emperor of Corea, at which he opposed the opening of Wiju, the port on the Yalu river, the opening of which, was asked by Great Britain and Japan.

Deal Not Closed, Says Cassini.

Paris, July 20.—A representative of the Associated Press has had an interview with Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, who is here with his daughter, spending part of his leave of absence in Paris, where he has an apartment near the Champs Elysee. He said:

"It is not correct, as cabled, that I arranged, with Secretary Hay before my departure, the question of open ports in Manchuria. It is true that Mr. Hay called on me June 28, but it was a friendly visit and entirely unofficial. The Manchurian ports were mentioned during our conversation, but no definite arrangement was completed. The conversation was quite cordial, courteous and friendly; but it did not go beyond that. I expect, however, that a mutually satisfactory understanding regarding Manchurian questions will eventually be reached between the two governments. But I repeat, no such arrangement has been made by me. What has been done by the charge d'affaires, since my departure, fourteen days ago, I do not know.

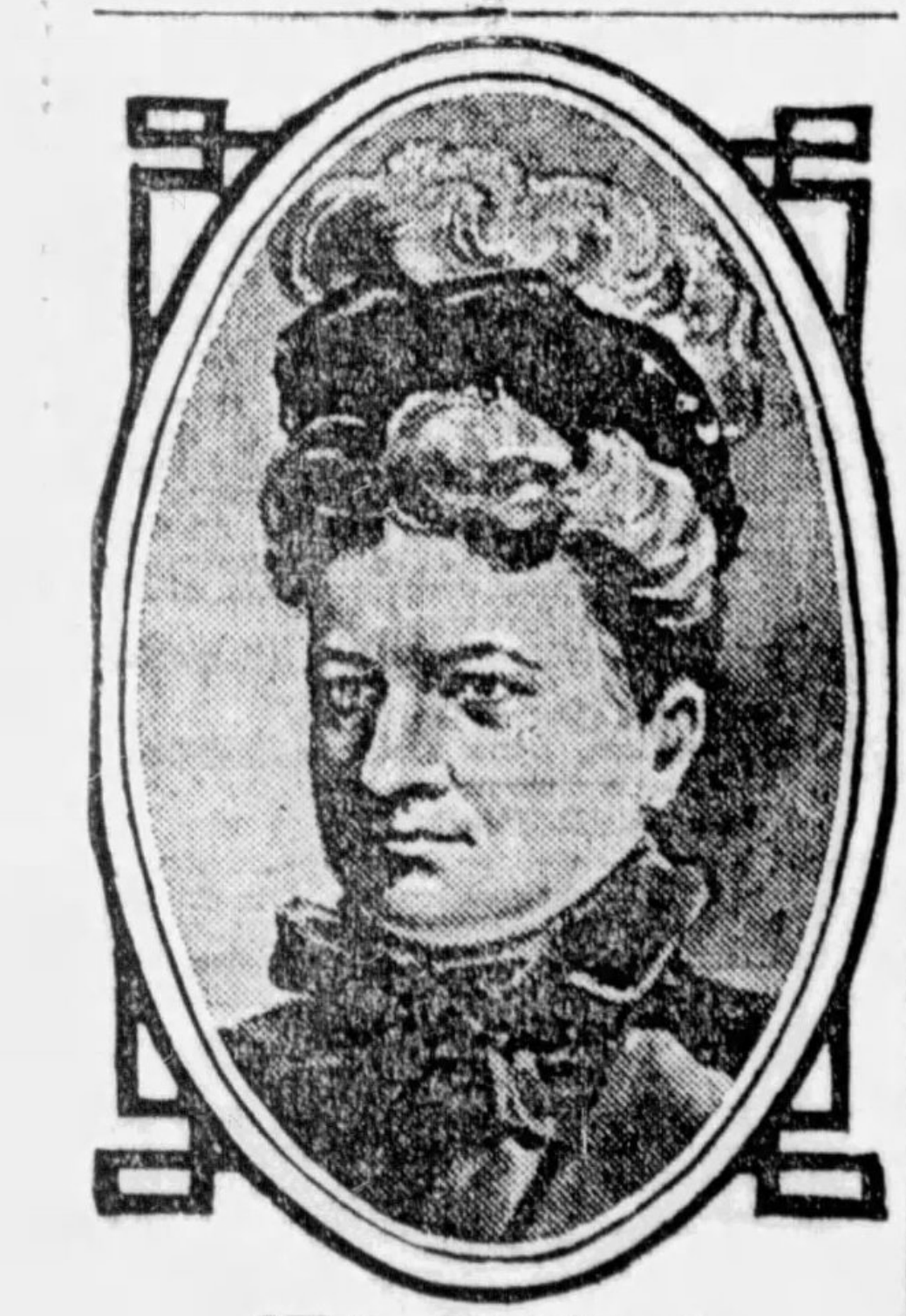
"Regarding the Israelite petition, the United States government already knew that such a petition would not be received by any independent state. The United States, first of all, would not consent to any foreign interference in its domestic affairs. Beyond this I do not know anything about the matter. My relations with the United States government have always been pleasant and cordial during my long stay at Washington. My present absence from my post is due to the fact that I am taking a much needed holiday. I did not see the President before my departure, as he was absent from Washington. I saw Mr. Hay as stated, but our interview was not official; but it was extremely pleasant.

"I expect to return to my post as soon as my leave expires, which will be in three months."

Count Cassini will remain here ten days longer and will then go to St. Petersburg.

MRS. BLAINE DEAD.

Washington, July 18.—The funeral of Mrs. James G. Blaine, who died at the Blaine homestead in Augusta, Maine, Wednesday, was held in this city. Mrs. Blaine was 76 years old. She left this city a short time ago and went to the old family residence. She was in an enfeebled condition and had been under almost constant medical attention. During the last week she failed rapidly, her condition being due to a general collapse of the system.



MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE. SR.

PUNISHMENTS ABOLISHED.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The Birshevia in a leading article says:

"The czar has abolished the harshest remnant of the barbaric punishments of former times, namely castigation with cudgels, and cat-o'-nine-tails, chaining to the car and shaving the head, which were still inflicted for certain offenses on persons exiled to penal settlements or to the mines. Castigation with cat-o'-nine-tails and even with cudgels not infrequently ended in death and was one of the harshest forms of the death penalty, being death by torture. Only the most hardened prison administrators could stand the terrible sight of death of human beings under the measured blows of the cat-o'-nine-tails."

The cudgel and the "cat" are replaced in the new statute, says the newspaper, by prolongation of term or by solitary confinement up to one hundred days, with bread and water, except every third day, when hot food will be served at one meal. The abolition of the cudgel and of the "cat" does not, however, mean the prohibition of corporal punishment altogether. The revised statute of June 15, prescribes chastisement with birch rod up to 100 blows, "for slight offenses and misdemeanors," according to the same authority, and the matter is left entirely to the discretion of the prison authorities or of the local governors.

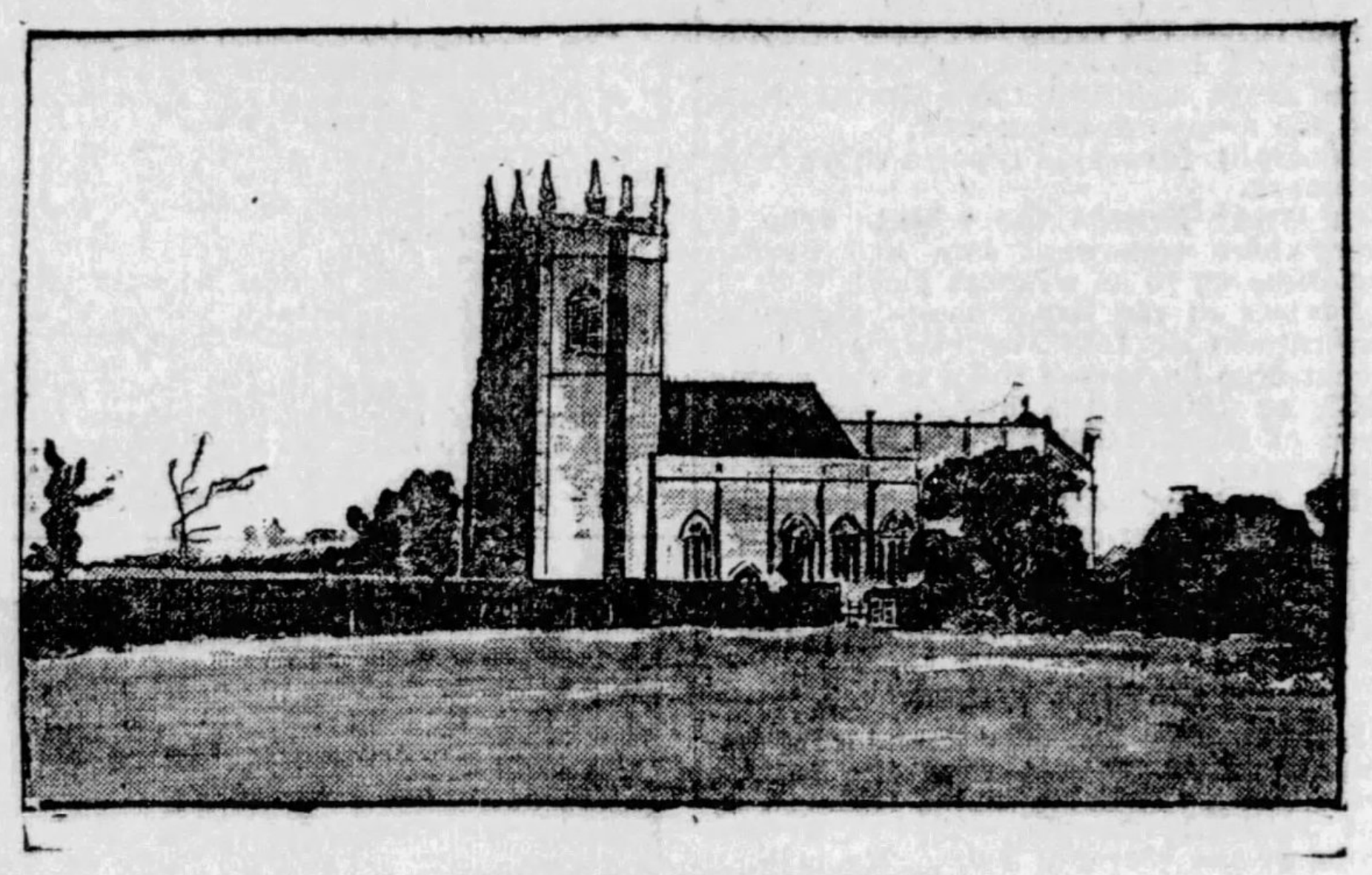
HAWAIIAN NEWS.

Honolulu, July 20.—(By Pacific cable.)—It is reported that $100,000 worth of Hawaiian territorial bonds have been sold in New York at the rate of 97½.

The wireless telegraph system has now been extended to all of the islands of the Hawaiian groups. Kauay, the last island to be connected with the others, is 90 miles in a direct line from Oahu.

A petition is to be sent to Washington asking for the passage of a law to protect the fish supply of the islands, the territorial legislature having refused to consider the matter. The legislation desired is to prohibit the use of close mesh nets by Japanese fishermen.

CELEBRATION OF THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY IN BATTLE-FIELD CHURCH



BATTLE FIELD CHURCH.

London, July 20.—The celebration of the 500th anniversary of the battle of Shrewsbury was held today in the famous old Battle-Field church. The exercises are to continue all the week, and Shakespearean plays are to be given each day.

STORMED THE CITY.

Severe Battle With Venezuelan Revolutionists.

Soledad, Venezuela, Sunday, 3. p. m., July 19.—The engagement between the government forces and the revolutionists occupying Ciudad Bolivar, began in two different directions at 5 o'clock this morning. The revolutionists opened the battle. At 6 o'clock the smoke over Ciudad Bolivar was so thick that it was impossible to see the city. At 7 o'clock the government troops, after a terrible fight, in which they lost more than 100 men, captured the cemetery. At 8 o'clock the Venezuelan, fleet consisting of five men of war, shelled the government buildings at Ciudad Bolivar.

At 10 o'clock the revolutionists' flag had disappeared from the government building, and all the streets near that building were captured by the government forces, and a charge of all the government soldiers on the city was ordered.

The wounded were then beginning to arrive at the government headquarters from all directions, and the fight was general; but the movements could not be followed from here, in consequence of the smoke caused by the fire of the artillery of the revolutionists, which seemed formidable. It was answered vigorously by the government guns, and only a few shots reached the fleet.

At 2 in the afternoon, a block of houses opposite the government building was captured by storm.

The revolutionists seemed to be resisting desperately.

The Associated Press correspondent will follow the advance with General Rivas. The latter is waiting for a signal from General Gomez, the Venezuelan commander-in-chief, who conducted the attack from Miraflares, to enter Ciudad Bolivar with all his reserves and fourteen guns.

The spectacle in the streets of Ciudad Bolivar when the smoked cleared away, was heart rending. There were over two hundred dead revolutionists in the streets not counting the wounded.

THOSE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

London, July 17.—According to the Daily chronicle, the action of America in annexing the Islands off Borneo raises an exceedingly delicate situation and the British foreign office has asked Washington for an explanation. The islands concerned, says the paper, are a group of seven which originally belonged to the Sultan of Sulu from whom they passed by a charter in 1881 to the control of the British North Borneo company, whose officers confirm the statement that they are undoubtedly British territory. They are insignificant in size, but of the highest strategic importance, dominating Sandakan harbor and Labukay. Their names are Taganae, Baguan, Bakungsan, Lihman, Sibaunga, Beena and Lankyan.

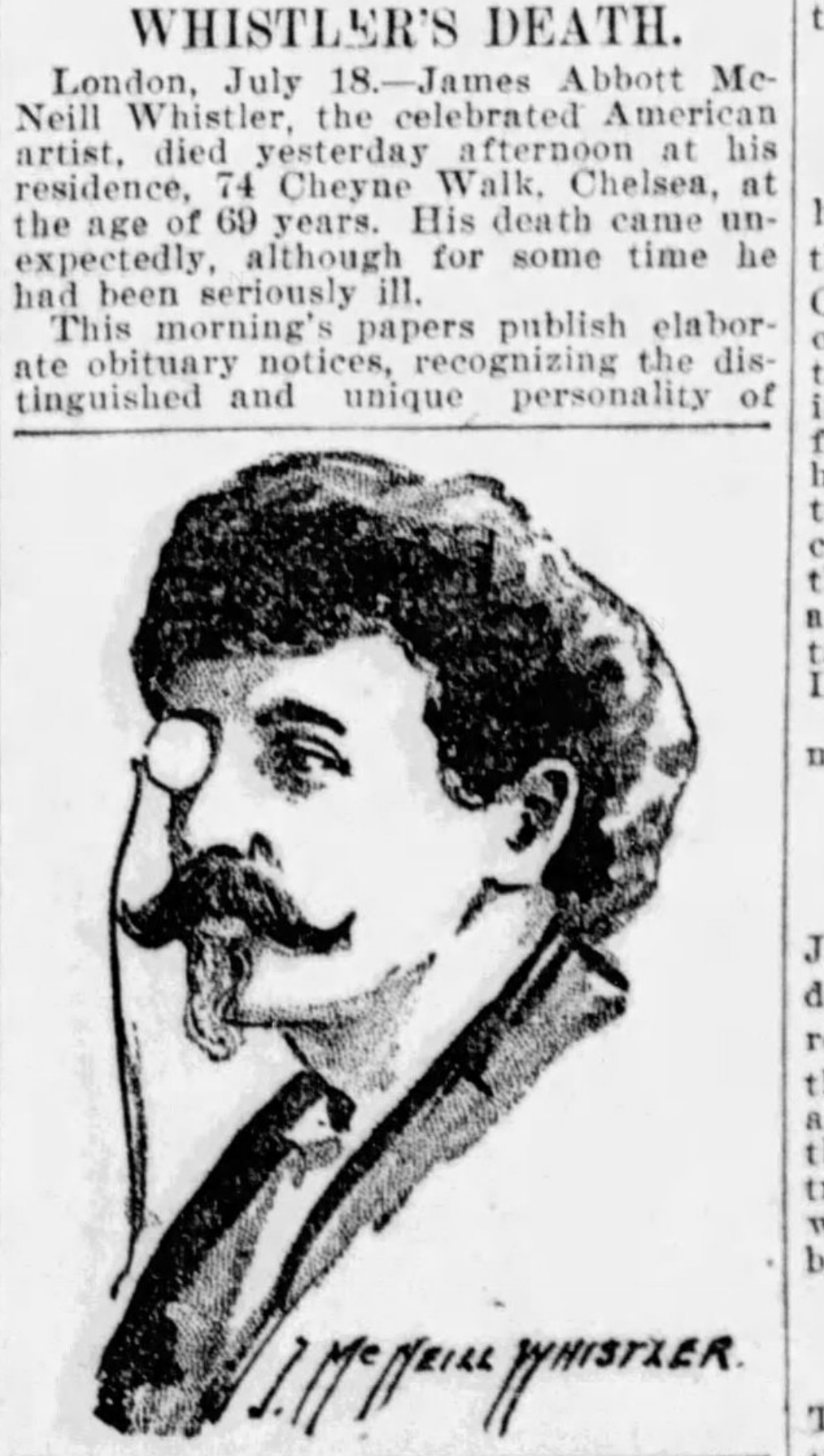
The American side of the question as given by the United States embassy, says the Daily Chronicle, is that the islands are undoubtedly American by right of conquest, having belonged to the Philippines, and the Sultan of Sulu having confirmed and acknowledged American supremacy over them. The course taken was to demonstrate America's rights and establish a defined line between the American possessions in the Philippine and Sulu sea and the territories of the British Borneo company.

The islands had never been occupied by any European nation and it is unknown whether Spain ever recognized the trading treaty which existed between the Borneo company and the inhabitants of the islands.

WHISTLER'S DEATH.

London, July 18.—James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the celebrated American artist, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 74 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, at the age of 69 years. His death came unexpectedly, although for some time he had been seriously ill.

This morning's papers publish elaborate obituary notices, recognizing the distinguished and unique personality of Whistler, whose genius greatly dominated European art of the present generation. While admitting that it is for posterity to decide his exact position as a painter, it is generally conceded that he was a consummate etcher.



J. McNeill Whistler.

The Daily Telegraph says: "It may safely be prophesied that the light of his genius will but burn the brighter when his self-asserted individuality has been a little forgotten, or at any rate, obscured."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is mortifying to think that there is no example of his work in the public galleries of London, where he lived and worked so many years."

The Port of Wiju.

Pekin, July 18.—The Corean minister here has urged Prince Ching, head of the foreign office, to instruct the Chinese minister at Seoul, to authorize Corea to open Wiju, Corea, to foreign trade, as a means of mutual defence against Russian encroachment, but his action is regarded as futile. Corea believes her independence will be strengthened and prolonged if she is able to open northern Corea to international trade.

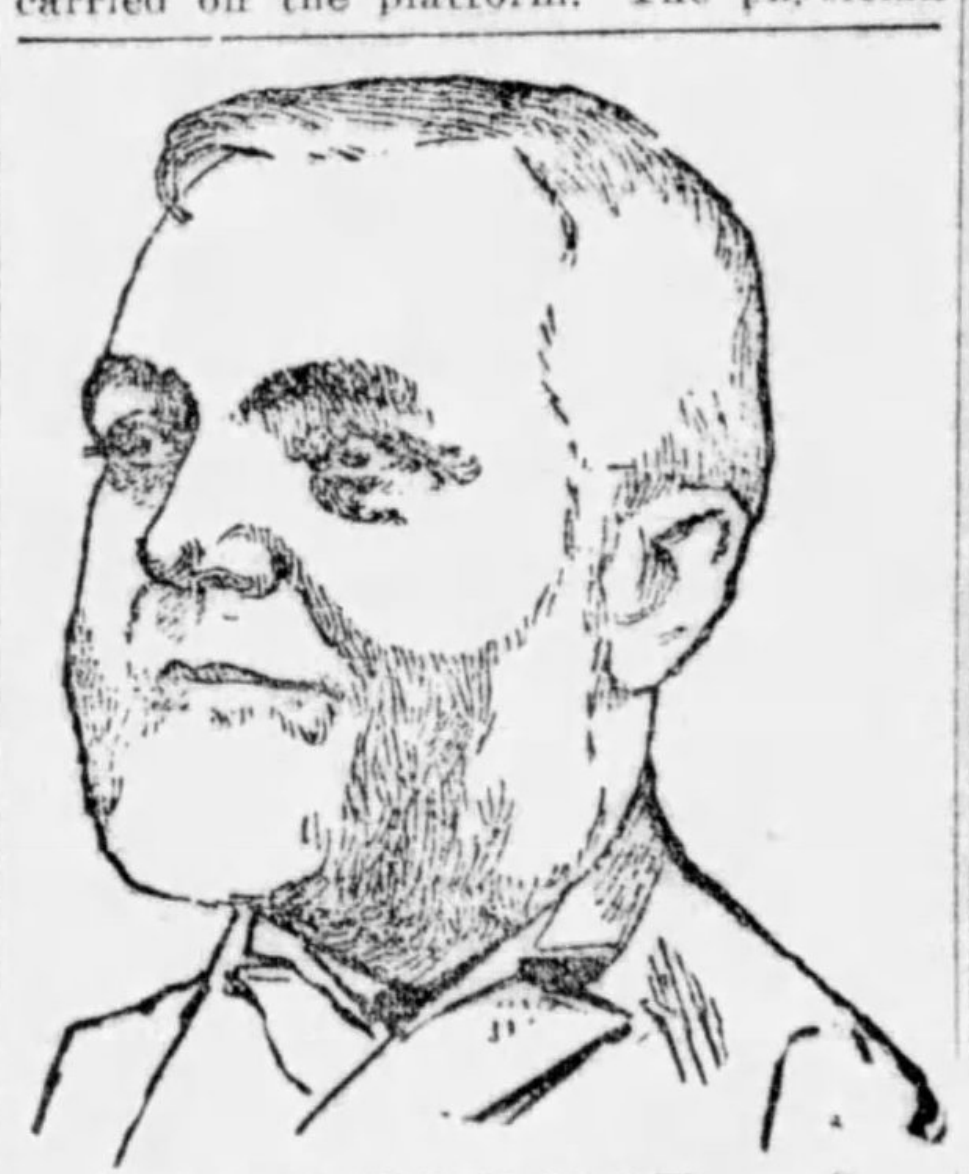
CHIEF ARTHUR DEAD.

Suddenly Stricken Down While Speaking at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., July 17.—"Heart failure due to over-emotion," was the cause assigned for the sudden death of Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, late last night, while delivering an address at the banquet closing the annual union convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which had been in session for the past few days.

"Out of the fullness of heart the mouth speaks," were the opening words of the last speech that Chief Arthur will ever deliver. The speaker then paused slightly, seemingly in an effort to control his feelings. The chairman had just presented him a beautiful floral engine. As the venerable leader began the sentence: "I want to say a few things as it may be my parting words to many of you," his emotion seemed to be getting beyond his control. His voice lowered slightly, but without losing its clearness he continued: "We are here tonight; no one can tell when—"

At this point, five minutes after midnight, the speaker fell. Ladies present were the first to utter a sign of alarm. In an instant many hands were ready to give assistance. Several rushed forward to support him. Dr. MacArthur hurriedly ascended the stairs and Mr. Arthur was carried off the platform. The physician examined the patient and pronounced him dead.



P. M. ARTHUR

"Heart failure, due to over-emotion," he said.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the undertaking rooms. The body will be taken to Cleveland, O., for interment.

Cleveland, O., July 17.—A telegram received at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this city early today from Winnipeg, stated that the body of Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, who dropped dead there last night, would at once be embalmed and shipped to Cleveland. The remains will probably reach here Sunday evening. Deceased was 72 years old and is survived by his wife and two children, C. B. Arthur and Mrs. Samuel Haserot, both of whom live in this city.

Assistant Grand Chief A. B. Youngson, of the Brotherhood, is lying critically ill in a hospital at Meadville, Pa., and has not been informed of Mr. Arthur's death.

THOSE TREATY PORTS.

London, July 17.—Ambassador Choate has been advised by Secretary Hay of the character of the assurances given by China and Russia respecting the opening of ports in Manchuria. It is believed that the ambassador communicated the information to foreign office at a conference lasting half an hour which he held this afternoon with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and that Mr. Choate cabled the result to Washington. But, the ambassador declined to make public any information respecting the representations made, or the views of Lord Lansdowne.

The foreign office also declined to comment on the matter.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Bogota, Monday, July 13, via Panama, July 18.—Senator Caro, the former president of Colombia, who is President Marroquin's political rival, and who has been the leader of the opposition to the Panama canal treaty, today declared that although personally still opposed to the treaty, in his opinion the opposition would be beaten and the treaty would be ratified.

Still Hold New Chwang.

London, July 17.—According to the Times correspondent at Shanghai it is the opinion of Chinese officials that the Port Arthur conference has not made the evacuation of New Chwang any more probable. A correspondent at New Chwang reports that on July 4 the Russian flag was again hoisted at the railway station of Kingsskeazeka, the terminus of the Shan Hai Kwan line.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—A telegram received here from Port Arthur says that upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the cathedral there, General Kuropakin, the Russian war minister, made a speech in which he expressed the conviction that "Port Arthur is now becoming a fortress inaccessible to all enemies, no matter how great their number or whence they come."

Cuba at World's Fair.

Havana, July 17.—The house has passed the bill conceding a credit of $80,000 for representation at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The bill now goes to President Palma, who will sign it immediately. The senate passed a bill admitting free of duty paper for newspaper when it is imported direct by the consumer.

CROPS BEATEN TO RUIN

Phenomenal Storm Through Western States.

Lawrence, Minn., July 21.—One million dollars is the estimated damage done by a hail storm, which passed over the east portion of Rock county yesterday afternoon. Besides being most destructive, the area covered by the storm is the largest ever known in the northwest. It is reported at this city that the storm of hail started at Watertown, S. D., and continued at intervals, from that city to Troskey, near the north line of Rock county. Here the storm seemed to spread out, extending east nearly to Worthington and south to Sheldon, Iowa. The storm reached the most destructive stage a few miles south of the Rock county line. From that point it continued south with unabated fury, to Ellsworth, a distance of 36 miles. Over that vast area, with but few exceptions, there is not a straw reported standing. In this county six townships were struck by the storm, which destroyed fully one-third of the crops in the county.

While the storm lasted less than ten minutes, between two and three inches of hail fell, fairly beating the grain into the ground. Not a spear of grass or grain was left standing. Cornstalks are chopped down close to the ground, and trees are stripped of their leaves as clean as though the season was midwinter. On young trees the bark was fairly peeled from their trunks. Not a pane of glass remains unbroken on the side from which the storm came, while paint on buildings is practically scraped off. The crop in this county this year, as a whole, was one of the best ever raised. No grain had been cut, and farmers were preparing to cut barley this week. On about 120 sections in this county crops are reported destroyed.

WILL SUCCEED ROOT.

New York, July 17.—It is believed by many that Robert Shaw Oliver, of Albany, who has been appointed to succeed Col. William Cary Sanger as assistant secretary of war, will succeed Secretary Root. It has been rumored in Washington that Root will soon resign, but this is denied. The secretary intended to remain in the cabinet until at least the expiration of the present term.

ROBERT S. OLIVER.

RADIUM CURES CANCER.

London, July 18.—At Charing Cross hospital a cancer has been successfully treated by means of radium.

Dr. Davidson, who is carrying on the treatment, says:

"I am experimenting and I am hopeful that radium has proved effective with superficial cancer. As to deep tumors I cannot speak and I should be very sorry to see false hopes raised. The whole matter is new, and as to deeper cancer cases it would be premature to say anything.

"The Charing Cross case was one of rodent cancer of the nose, a superficial cancer, that is to say. After unsuccessful treatment with the X-ray the cancer was exposed for a short time to radium. Four exposures, taking about an hour altogether, were given at intervals of a few days. In three weeks the diseased part was healing satisfactorily, and in six weeks, with two further exposures, the growth was quite gone. You could not now tell on which side of the nose the cancer had been. There is not a scar left."

WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Maysville, Ky., July 15.—Enraged at the tardiness of the courts, a mob broke into the Flemingsburg jail this morning, and hanged William Thacker, a white man, who had received a life sentence, for the murder of John Gordon two years ago. Thacker in a quarrel with Gordon, at Foxport, shot and killed him, and then dared any one to attempt to arrest him. At the time Thacker escaped, but was later arrested and lodged in jail, at Flemingsburg. He was given two trials and finally got a life sentence.

Gordon was a good citizen and an inoffensive man. After being sentenced, Thacker appealed to the court of appeals, and was waiting for another trial. Thacker had some money and was able to command the support of some influential men, and it was feared that he might escape punishment altogether.

The mob collected at Mt. Carmel, where Gordon once lived, and came into Flemingsburg by twos and threes, in order not to arouse suspicion. They advanced upon the jail shortly after midnight. The jailor refused to surrender the keys. He was overpowered and the keys taken from him. Thacker was hurried to a tree near the jail and was given time in which to say his prayers, which he refused to do, but begged for his life. To hush his cries, he was hit on the head with a rock and his unconscious body strung up until life had become extinct.

Monastery Pillaged.

Constantinople, July 17.—News has reached here that the Armenian monastery at Surpagop, near Ersinggan, Turkish Armenia, has been pillaged by Turks. A number of the monks, the advices say, were seriously injured and all portable property was carried off by the robbers. The affair created a panic in the district and a similar panic prevails in the district of Zassun, the scene of the previous massacre, where another one is feared. Three villages already have been abandoned by their inhabitants.

Valuable Spoons.

London, July 16.—Thirteen silver apostle spoons with figures of Christ and the twelve apostles upon them, were auctioned at London today. They brought the record price of $24,500. The spoons were dated 1536, and constitute the earliest complete set known. The bidding was spirited, commencing at $2,500, and rising rapidly until they were finally knocked down to a dealer for the sensational figure.

UNCLE SAM DEALS FAIR

Printer Expelled and Discharged is Reinstated.

Washington, July 21.—William A. Miller, on May 18th last, was removed by the public printer, from his position, of assistant foreman of the government printing office, because he had been expelled from the local union of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Mr. Miller complained to the civil service commission and on July 6, it requested Mr. Miller's reassignment today, his removal being contrary to the civil service rules.

Complaint also had been made to the President and by his direction, Secretary Cortelyou investigated the matter. On July 13. President Roosevelt wrote as follows:

"My Dear Secretary Cortelyou:

"In accordance with the letter of the civil service commission of July 6, the public printer will reinstate Mr. W. A. Miller in his position. Meanwhile I will withhold my final decision of the whole case until I have received the report of the investigation on Miller's second communication, which you notify me has been begun today, July 13.

"On the face of the papers presented, Miller would appear to have been removed in violation of the law. There is no objection to the employes of the government printing office constituting themselves into a body if they desire so to do, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce.

"Please communicate a copy of this letter to the public printer for his information, and that of his subordinates."

The next day the President followed this letter up with the following letter to Secretary Cortelyou:

"In connection with my letter of yesterday, I call attention to the judgment and award by the anthracite coal strike commission, in its report to me of March 8, last. It is adjudged and awarded that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

"I heartily approved this award and judgment by the commission appointed by me which in itself included a member of a labor union. This commission was dealing with labor organizations working for private employers. It is of course mere elementary decency to require that all government departments shall be handled in accordance with the principle thus clearly and fairly enunciated.

"Please furnish a copy of this letter to Mr. Palmer and to the civil service commission for their guidance."

It is announced that Public Printer Palmer, on Wednesday, July 16th, notified Mr. Miller that he had been reinstated, and might report for duty any day.

SERIOUS TORNADO.

Chicago, Ill., July 18.—A furious windstorm, in some places taking on the character of a cyclone, swept over central Illinois about 6 o'clock last night, leaving death and destruction in its wake. Five persons are known to have been killed at Streator, four at Mendota and one at Campus, while many were injured at each of these towns.

The storm was general throughout Bureau, McLean, Grundy, La Salle and Kendall counties, but the greatest damage was done at the points above mentioned.

Reports from Indianapolis and other cities in Indiana indicate that the northwestern section of that state was visited early in the evening by a furious storm. Many are reported killed.

Streator, Ill., July 18.—A tornado killed five persons, injured a score of others and caused a property loss of $200,000 here last night. The dead: Harry Doyle, Nels H. Bivens, R. Purcell, Chas. Snyder, William Brown. All except Purcell were killed at the race track. New buildings had just been erected and the races were to have been given week after next. Not a building is left standing. All of the buildings at Electric park were destroyed and the fence and amphitheatre of the ball park were blown away. Stauber's clothing factory, a two story brick building, was blown down and all the stock ruined. The Vulcain Western company's plant suffered heavy loss. Purcell was killed there. The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa bridge, costing $1,000,000, is nearly half gone: the hoisting works and buildings at Spring Hill shaft were ruined; many buildings in Kingley, four miles west of Streator, were blown down and several persons injured. Many houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Telephone and telegraph lines are nearly all down.

Mendota, Ill., July 18.—Four persons were killed and ten seriously injured by a tornado which struck the north part of this city last night. Everything in the storm's track was leveled.

Peoria, Ill., July 18.—Emington and Campus, two small towns on the Wabash railway, suffered severely from the storm. At Emington several houses were utterly demolished and four people were seriously if not fatally injured.

At Campus one man was killed, while two others sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

The tornado was accompanied by a terrific rainstorm which washed out bridges, culverts and thousands of feet of railway track. The loss of crops is very heavy.

A French Rumor.

London, July 18.—A dispatch from Wellington, N. Z., to the Daily Mail, calls attention to a rumor emanating from the French colony at Papeete, Island of Tahiti, which is current in New Zealand, that France intends to transer its possessions in the eastern Pacific to the United States. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says nothing is known of the rumor at the French war and colonial offices. The French possessions in the eastern Pacific consist of the Society Islands, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea; the Tuamotu Islands, where the recent disastrous tidal wave occurred; the Leeward Islands, comprising Raiatea, Tahas, Hushine and Borabora; the Tubuai and Raivava groups, the island of Rasa, the Gambier Islands, Rurutu and Rimatara Islands, and the Marquesas Islands. Their total area is about 1,520 square miles and their population about 29,000.

For Australian Capital.

Melbourne, Australia, July 18.—The committee appointed to elect the site for the new capital for the Federated Australian states have recommended Tumut, New South Wales, 265 miles southwest of Sydney. Tumut is situated in a rich agricultural district, and in 1899 had a population of 1,500.

Floods in Germany.

Glogau, Germany, July 18.—The continuous rise of the Oder is causing the greatest alarm. The entire portion of Glogau, in the neighborhood of the cathedral, is submerged and the principal bridge crossing the Oder is threatened. Large areas of Sridemost, Schrezau, Bobering and other small towns are inundated, causing a number of fatalities.

New Spanish Cabinet.

Madrid, July 20.—The new cabinet has been definitely constituted as follows: Premier, the Marquis Villaverde; foreign minister, Count San Bernardo; minister of justice, Senor Santos Guzman; minister of finance, Senor Besada; minister of war, General Martitegui; minister of navy, Senor Estram.

We want Boys like these

ANY BOY who is willing to work after school hours on Friday and on Saturday can earn as much money as he wants. If he will write to us we will not only tell him how to do it but put him in the way of doing it. We want boys in every town to sell

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

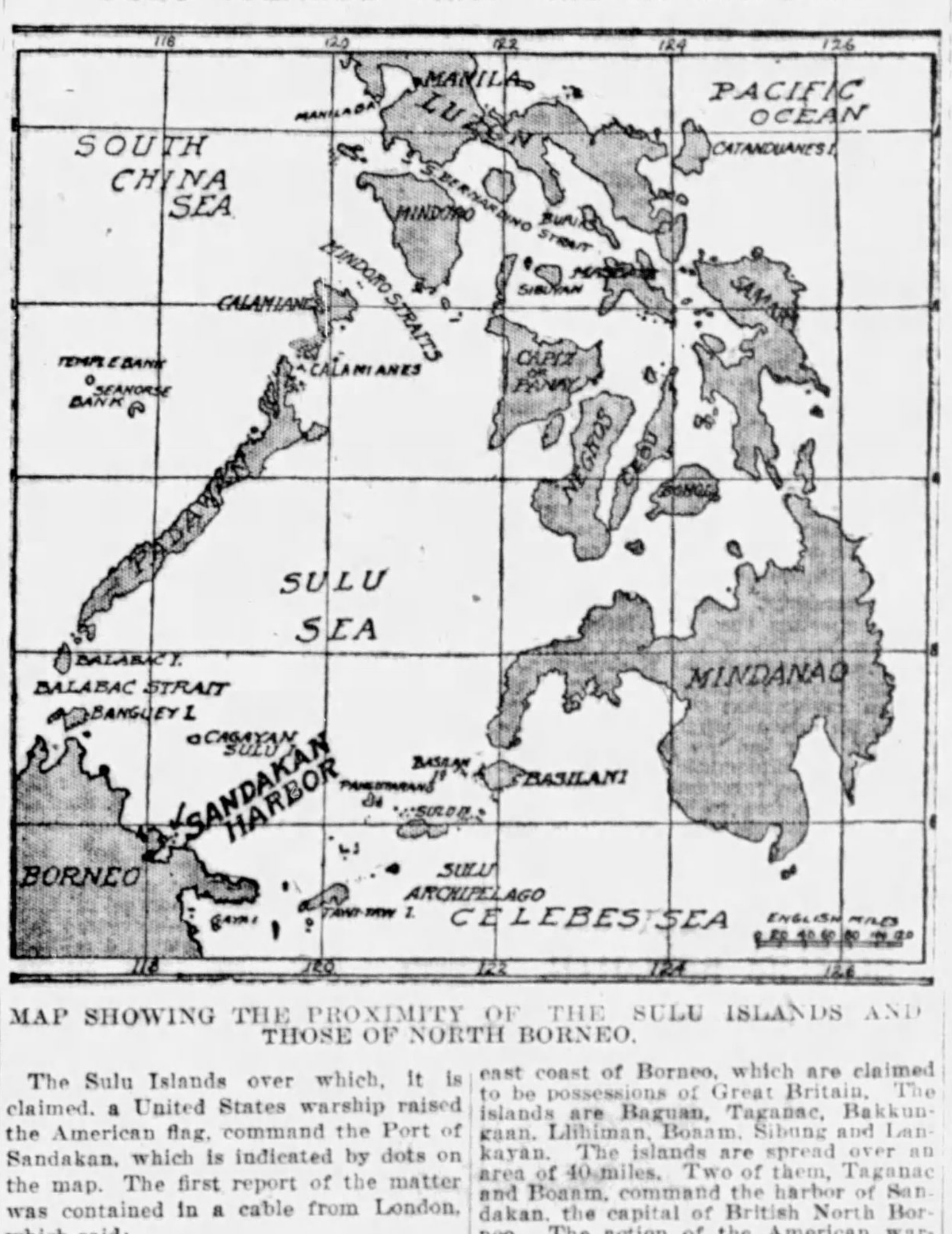
Hundreds of boys all over the country are making many dollars weekly in this work. Some are making $10.00 to $15.00 a week regularly. No money required to begin. We furnish the first week's supply free. You can start next week if you write now.

$225 IN EXTRA CASH PRIZES will be distributed next month among boys who sell FIVE or more copies weekly

If you will try it write and we will send next week's supply and everything necessary to start at once, including a booklet showing photographs and describing methods of our most successful boy agents.

The Curtis Publishing Company, 527 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SULU ISLANDS THAT ARE IN DISPUTE.



MAP SHOWING THE PROXIMITY OF THE SULU ISLANDS AND THOSE OF NORTH BORNEO.

The Sulu Islands over which, it is claimed, a United States warship raised the American flag, command the Port of Sandakan, which is indicated by dots on the map. The first report of the matter was contained in a cable from London, which said:

"Advices received are to the effect that one of the vessels of the United States navy recently raised the Stars and Stripes over Seven Islands on the northeast coast of Borneo, which are claimed to be possessions of Great Britain. The islands are Baguan, Taganac, Bakkungaan, Llihiman, Boaam, Sibung and Lankayan. The islands are spread over an area of 40 miles. Two of them, Taganac and Boaam, command the harbor of Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo. The action of the American warship is a not considered an act of aggression but as due to misunderstanding. The United States authorities at Washington say they have no knowledge of naval operations in the vicinity of Borneo."

COURT IN BREATHITT.

Jackson, Ky., July 20.—Circuit court convened here today in special session for the investigation of the burning of the Ewen Hotel and the attempted bribery of Capt. B. J. Ewen, principal witness for the prosecution in the assassination cases of Curtis Jett and Thomas White. Judge Redwine refused to vacate the bench, and empanelled the grand jury, which is being charged to investigate, not only the burning of Ewen's hotel and the attempt to bribe him, but also the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox, which occurred in April, 1902. The jury was taken from the regular jury panel selected by the jury commissioners, who are Hargis' constituents, and this is causing dissatisfaction.

Lexington, Ky., July 20.—Owing to Captain Ewen's declaration that he expected to be killed when he went to Jackson today to testify before the special grand jury, a detail of soldiers was sent here by Col. Williams to escort him to Jackson. The soldiers were unable to find Ewen this morning, owing to the fact that he does not spend two nights at the same place consecutively, for fear of assassination. He will leave with the soldiers this afternoon for Jackson, and remain in camp there with the soldiers.

An American Arrested.

Boston, July 18.—A report has been received by Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton, of the American board of foreign missions, regarding the seizure and imprisonment recently by the Turks of Professor Tenekijian, of Euphrates College, Harpoot, a graduate of an American missionary college in Turkey.

The professor is charged with conspiracy against the sultan and with fermenting revolutions. The report asserts he has been subjected to cruel treatment. Representations are being made in the matter to the State department at Washington.

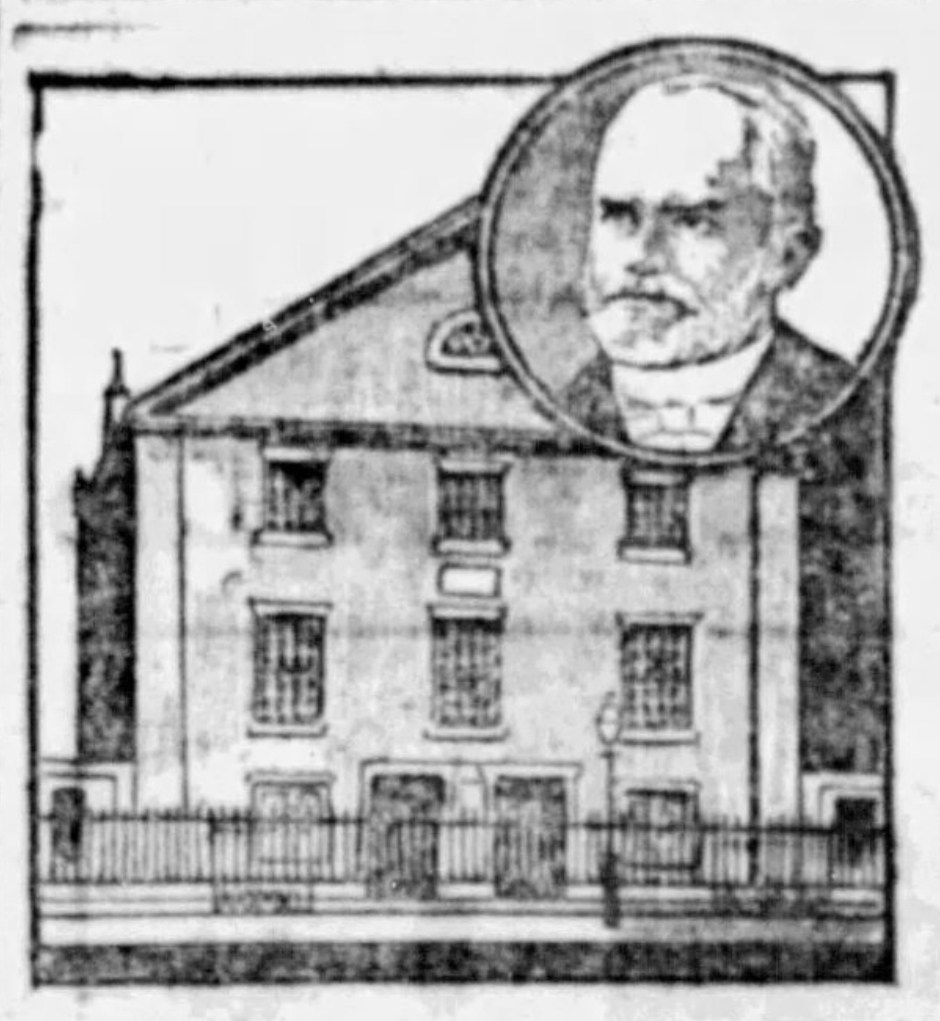
Studying German Canals.

Berlin, July 18.—Representatie T. E. Burton, of Cleveland, O., chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives, and Major Frederick Mahan (retired) of the engineer corps, have arrived at Berlin, and are studying Germany's canals, river improvements and harbors generally.

General Stewart L. Woodford has arrived here.

OLD ST. GEORGE'S.

Philadelphia, July 15.—Many prominent Methodists from all over the country attended the 130th anniversary celebration of St. George's M. E. church, here, where the first Methodist conference in America was held July 14, 1773. Rev. J. S. Hughes is St. George's pastor.



OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

OPIUM BILLS TABLED.

Manila, July 16.—The Philippine commission has tabled both the opium bills. The first bill provides for the creation of an opium monopoly in the archipelago and its sale to the highest bidder. The second is a substitute bill, introduced by the commission making the importation of opium unlawful except by pharmacists and permitting the disposal of the drug on a physician's certificate. A special commission was appointed to visit the Oriental countries and investigate the regulations regarding the disposal of opium. Afterwards all the records will be sent to Washington.

Chinese Are Angry.

Honolulu, July 18.—It has been announced that the Chinese here will hold a mass meeting to make an emphatic protest against their exclusion from the United States. They will ask their government to enact tariff regulations against American goods as a matter of retaliation if the immigration restrictions shall not be removed.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Attached to Visit of Italian Ambassador in Vienna.

Vienna, July 21.—The Austrian press unanimously characterizes the late Pope Leo as one of the greatest pontiffs who ever lived and praises his efforts towards peace. In political circles attention is called to the fact that the Italian ambassador was among the first to visit the papal nuncio here after the announcement of the pontiff's death yesterday. He remained in conversation with the nuncio for fifteen minutes.

AUTHOR MAJOR AND HIS WIFE SEVERELY BURNED

Detroit, July 21.—A special to the Tribune from Mackinac Island, Mich., says: Chas. H. Major, of Indianapolis, author of When Knighthood Was in Flower, and Mrs. Major, were both badly burned yesterday afternoon, by a celluloid comb taking fire from an alcohol lamp. Mrs. Major, it is said, was heating a curling iron on the flame when the comb ignited, burning her hair, arms and hands in a terrible manner. Mr. Major, in attempting to extinguish the flames, sustained severe burns about the arms and hands.

REBELS RESISTING TROOPS AT SALONIKA

Constantinople, July 21.—According to dispatches from Salonika, a battalion of troops has been sent to Doiran, in the vilayet of Salonika, to reinforce the Turkish forces. There are already 1,100 troops at Doiran and severe fighting is reported to have occurred. It is believed the revolutionists are resisting effectually.

Eleven additional battalions have been mustered to replace sixteen which were recently disbanded.

ALGER'S REPLY.

Detroit, July 16.—United States Senator Alger gave out the following interview last night in regard to an editorial published in the current issue of Harper's Weekly, charging practically that during the time Senator Alger was secretary of war the government was defrauded out of millions on army contracts.

"If there was any corruption in the war department during the time when I was secretary, or if there was any reason for thinking there might be such corruption, I know nothing of it, and I do not believe there was any such corruption.

"The assertion made here is a very broad one and the men who make these charges and the paper which published them will be held to the strictest accountability.

"I hope that the matter will be investigated to the very bottom, in order that the facts may be fully demonstrated.

A COLONIAL HOTEL.

New York, July 18.—After standing as a hostelry about 140 years the Lodi hotel, at Kearney, N. J., has been destroyed by fire. Generals Washington and Lafayette are counted among the historical personages who put up at the old tavern. They passed a night there shortly before the battle of Monmouth. Early in its history its location made it a safe resort for the sporting element and it was a noted place for all sorts of sports. In more recent years the Lodi hotel was a gathering place for the English and Scotch sportsmen interested in quoiting and dog racing. It was the place where the latter sport began in this country. Another sporting class which made the old hotel prominent was the trap shooters of the latter half of the last century.

Major Eitzel's Trip.

San Francisco, July 17.—Major Von Eitzel, military attache of the German legation at Washington, has arrived here from the east. By direction of Ambassador Von Sternberg, Major Eitzel is making a tour of the various military posts in the west and will likely proceed to the Philippines before returning to his regular duties at the capital. He has visited Forts Riley and Leavenworth on his way out here. During his stay in this city he will be entertained by Major General MacArthur, commanding the department of California.

A Successful Experiment.

Honolulu, July 17.—(Via Pacific cable). —Jared G. Smith, United States special agent in charge of the Hawaiian experiment station, has been successful in his experiments of growing cotton and Sumatra tobacco on the islands.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Efforts of Secretary Hay to Be Crowned With Success.

Washington, July 16.—The Manchurian question has been settled satisfactorily to this government. Assurances have been received from the Chinese government that it will, in the near future, open as treaty ports, several ports now closed to the world's trade. The Russian government has conveyed formal assurance to the United States government that will not in any way oppose such opening.

While the ports to be opened are not yet specified, it is gathered from the communications received that they are Moukden, the principal inland port of Manchuria, and Ta Tung Kao, at the mouth of the Yalu river. The state department is highly gratified at this outcome, feeling that it has secured not only American commerce, but for the commerce of the world at large, a very substantial gain.

It now develops that the meeting of Russian officials at Port Arthur, just concluded, was but one of the steps, though an important one, which the St. Petersburg government had planned in execution of its purpose to place matters of internal administration in Manchuria in such condition that the ports desired by the United States and Japan could be opened to trade without causing disturbance or involving undue sacrifice of proper Russian interests. It already had been represented that much of the friction that had grown out of the Manchurian question was caused by a sort of triple yet independent administration of affairs at Manchuria by representatives of different branches of the Russian government. The result was that one official would not feel bound by the pledges made by another, so that foreign nations complained of bad faith. It is understood that now, following the Port Arthur conference, a compact and responsible direction of affairs has been arranged for, and orders issued from St. Petersburg are certain to meet with speedy and exact compliance. Although no set time is mentioned in the promise to open the ports, it is believed that this will follow soon after the Russian evacuation in September.

It is now known that the negotiations which have terminated so successfully today, so far as broad lines are concerned, for only details remain to be adjusted, were practically brought to their present phase by Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, at a meeting at the Russian embassy, on June 28, the day before the secretary departed for Newport, for the ambassador then had in hand the necessary authorization from his own government to make the pledges which are now in process of redemption. These pledges were reduced to writing by Mr. Hansen, the Russian charge, during his call at the state department today. It now remains for Mr. Conger to define in the trade treaty, which he is negotiating with China, the terms and conditions under which the new ports are to be opened. It may be stated that had the United States government cared to pursue a selfish policy in this matter, it might easily have secured promises of special privileges from Russia, but Secretary Hay has had to resort to the broader doctrine of open door in Manchuria for the whole world.

Respecting the two ports mentioned as likely to be opened, namely, Moukden and Ta Tung Kao, it may be said that both politically and from a trade point of view the latter port is apt to prove the more important, though the place is now so little known that the name is not to be found on many of the best charts. It lies on the right bank of the Yalu river not far from its mouth and close to it is the Korean town of Weju, an important trade center, which undoubtedly will prove tributary to the new port. As a port Ta Tung Kao dies not amount to much but rapid development is looked for as soon as it becomes a treaty port. At first the United States government sought to have Takushan made the open port in this part of Manchuria but the Japanese favored Ta Tung Kao and the United States abandoned Takuchan in favor of Ta Tung Kao, when it appeared that the latter is open all the year around while Takuchan is closed by ice during several winter months.

Moukden is at the head of navigation on Liao river and is the point from which caravans start through Manchuria and Siberia. It is at present the largest mart in Manchurian next to Niu Chwang.

THREE PROMOTIONS.

Washington, July 17.—The President has given directions for the preparation of commissions for the following promotions in the army:

Major General Young to be lieutenant general, vice Lieutenant General Miles, who retires August 8.

Brigadier General S. S. Sumner, to be major general, vice Major General Davis, to be retired July 26.

Brigadier General Leonard S. Wood, to be major general, vice General Young, to be promoted.

Washington, July 17.—Secretary Root today sent the following memorandum to the adjutant general for the promotion of 34 colonels to be brigadier generals and their retirement with that rank:

"By direction of the President, you will prepare commissions for the promotion and retirement of the following officers, with the understanding that each has applied for retirement and comes within the provisions of the bill that passed the Senate of the United States at its last session, namely, that each served creditably during the civil war for not less than one year, and has a total service of not less than thirty-five years."

Federal judge at Brooklyn issues a bench warrant for George W. Beavers, formerly chief of the devision of salaries and allowances in the postoffice department, on an indictment charging bribery.

A Bad Breath

is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.

PETITION REFUSED.

The Whole Matter Is Ended So Far as We Are Concerned.

Washington, July 17.—It is stated by the secretary of state that the incident created by the question of the presentation of the Jewish petition to Russia is closed. The state department today made public the correspondence that has taken place respecting the petition. Its substance has already been forecasted in the press dispatches. The correspondence consists of an instruction to Mr. Riddle, United States charge at St. Petersburg, reciting in detail the petition and directing him to present the same to the foreign office if it were willing to receive it. It is stated by Mr. Riddle that the foreign office would not receive it under any circumstances, and Secretary Hay so informed the B'Nai B'Rith committee in a brief telegram.

The note that Mr. Riddle presented to the Russian minister of foreign affairs contained a copy of the petition to the czar pleading for religious liberty and tolerance for the Jews in Russia.

Mr. Hay's note of instruction was sent on the 15th of July, and on the same day Mr. Riddle was informed by the Russian minister for foreign affairs that, in view of publications which had appeared in the newspapers, the Russian government wished to notify him that the proposed petition would not be received under any circumstances, and that this resolution of the Russian government was taken independent of any consideration of the substance or the terms of the petition. On the receipt of this information, the secretary of state addressed a letter to Messrs. Strauss, Wolf and Levy, notifying them of the outcome.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 17.—President Roosevelt was not surprised that the Russian government should decline to receive the B'Nai B'Rith petition or any other representation regarding the Kisheneff massacres. The action of Russia has been forecasted unofficially. The information of Russia's declination was received here late last night in a long telegram from Secretary Hay. Toward midnight the President sent to Secretary Hay an extended reply. The contents of neither of the messages are disclosed, although it is known that the President requested Secretary Hay to make public the action of this government respecting the incident.

President Roosevelt has no statement to make at this time regarding the matter.

New York, July 17.—According to the Russian correspondent of a Jewish paper published here, Russia in its efforts to suppress the Zionist movement will hereafter enjoin the promoters from holding meetings to advance the cause and from collecting money. All existing organizations will have to disband and cease their activities.

The reason for this attitude on the part of the government is explained by the correspondent, in a statement attributed to a member of the Russian ministry, to the effect that it has been found "instead of centering all their efforts upon the colonization of Jews in Palestine, the Zionists have created a world power for the purpose of strengthening their position in the lands where they live."

Reason for Refusal.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—The foreign office authorizes the Associated Press correspondent to say that the reason for its refusal to accept the Kisheneff petition was the unalterable objection of the Russian government to outside interference in the internal affairs of the empire, and that, even had the petition been acceptable as a diplomatic document, Russia would have regarded the publication of the text before transmission as unusual. The foreign office says it is willing to regard the incident as closed and adds that Russia continues to cherish American friendship.

BEAVERS ARRESTED.

The Latest Development in the Postal Investigation.

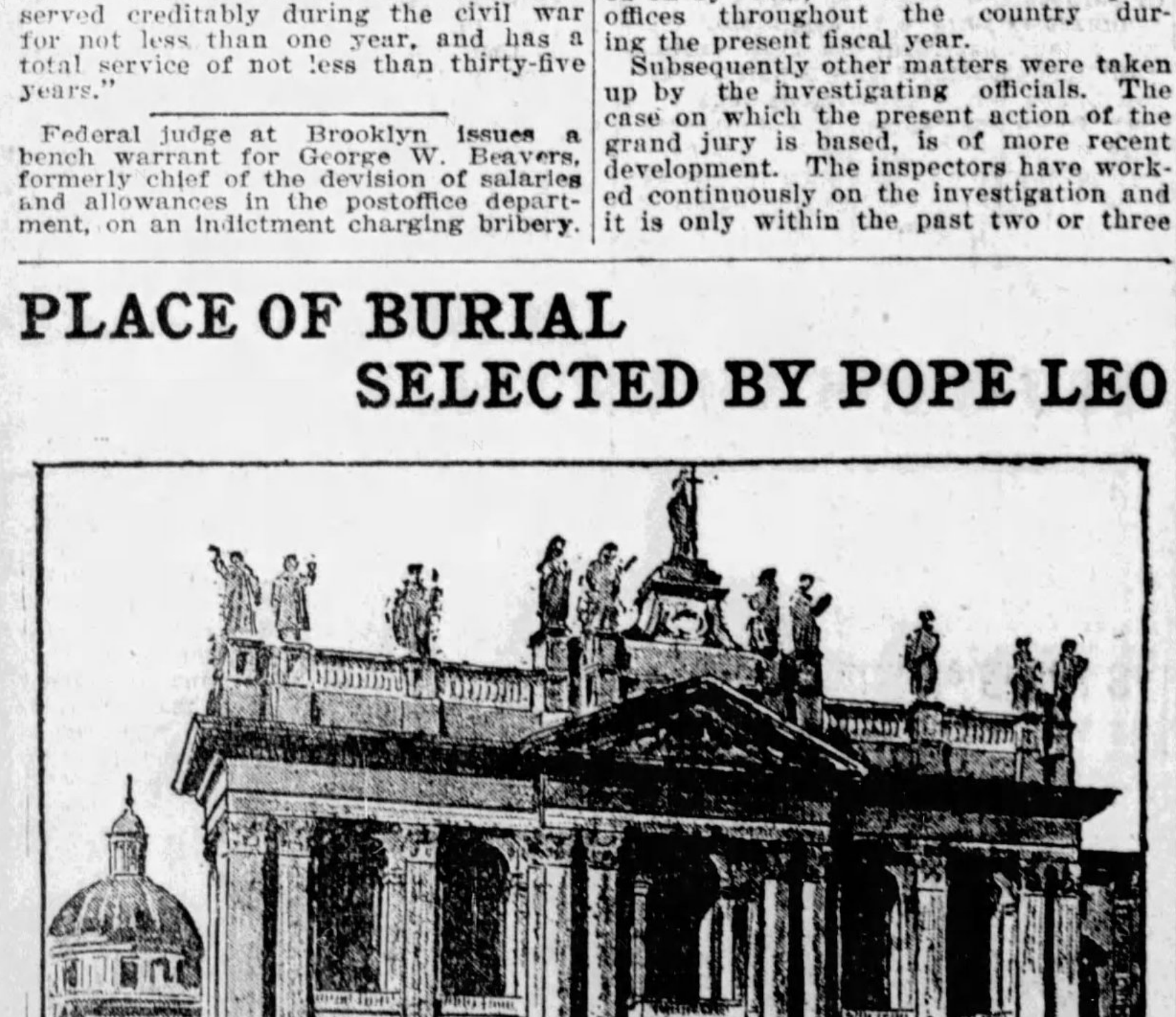
Washington, July 18.—The issuance of a bench warrant for the arrest of Geo. W. Beavers, the former chief of the division of salaries and allowances of the postoffice department, is the culmination of an investigation that has been in progress at intervals since his sudden resignation from office last spring. A number of matters affecting his administration have been probed into, one of the first results of which was the cancellation of 3,046 promotions that had been passed on by him, to take effect at postoffices throughout the country during the present fiscal year.

Subsequently other matters were taken up by the investigating officials. The case on which the present action of the grand jury is based, is of more recent development. The inspectors have worked continuously on the investigation and it is only within the past two or three days that the evidence finally was secured that furnished a basis for action by the federal grand jury. Chief postoffice Inspector Cochran has made several mysterious trips to New York in connection with the case, and Inspector Walter S. Mayer, of Chicago, who worked up the case against August W. Machen, the former head of the free delivery service, has figured conspicuously in obtaining evidence placed in possession of the district attorney at Brooklyn. Mr. Mayer made a hurried trip here Wednesday night to report the situation to the department. The authorities are now searching for Mr. Beavers to place him under arrest. His present whereabouts are unknown. The postal officials were chagrined to learn of the publicity of the action of the grand jury in advance of the serving of the warrant. They regarded the news as premature, and declined to discuss the matter, on the ground that the time was not ripe to make a statement. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, conferred with several of his assistants immediately after he learned that the action of the grand jury had become known. Subsequently he refused to answer all questions on the subject.

New York, July 18.—At the office of Morgan & Seabury, attorneys for George W. Beavers, former chief of the division of salaries and allowances in the Postoffice Department, it was said today that Mr. Beavers was not a fugitive from justice.

Mr. Seabury, Beaver's lawyer, said: "Mr. Beavers is not in hiding. He is not seeking to escape the operation of the law. Of course, I believe in my client's innocence, but I beg to be excused from making my statement at present, which, I think, would be premature. I may make a statement at some later date."

PLACE OF BURIAL SELECTED BY POPE LEO



CHURCH OF ST. LATERAN.

The Church of St. Lateran, Rome, was chosen by Leo XIII. for his final resting place. Formerly it was a palace belonging to the wealthy family of Laterni. It was presented by Constantine the Great to Pope Sylvester I., and became the principal church of Rome. Twice it has been burned and restored, and now it is a treasure house of ecclesiastic riches. The church has been a place of worship for nearly sixteen hundred years.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE

Now Larger Than Ever Before in Our History.

Washington, July 20.—The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended is larger than in any preceding year in its history. The total of imports and exports as shown by the department of commerce through its bureau of statistics is, for the year 1903, $2,445,610,417 against $2,310,937,156 in the year 1900 which was considered the banner year prior to 1903. Imports are larger than in any preceding year and exports are larger than in any preceding year save in the exceptional year 1901. The imports for the first time crossed the billion dollar line, the total being $1,025,619,127 and the exports for the second time crossed the 1,400 million line, being $1,419,91,290 or practically 1,420 millions. The single year in which the value of exports exceeded those of 1903 is the fiscal year 1901 when the total was $1457,754,991. The imports exceeded those of 1893 by about 159 million dollars and the exports exceeded those of 1903 by about 572 million dollars. The imports, therefore, have increased 18.4 per cent. during the decade and exports have increased 67.5 per cent. during the same period.

Comparing the figures of 1903 with those at decennial periods at earlier dates it may be said that the imports of 1853 were 263 millions; those for 1863, 243 millions; for 1873, 642 millions; for 1883, 723 millions; for 1893, 866 millions, and for 1903, 1,025 millions. The exports of 1853 were 203 millions, those for 1863, 204 millions; for 1873, 522 millions; for 1883, 823 millions; for 1893, 847 millions, and those for 1903 were within a fraction of 1,420 millions.

The imports of 1903, therefore, are less than four times those of 1853 while the exports for 1903 are practically seven times those of 1853. The table which follows shows the total imports and total exports and the grand total of imports and exports at decennial periods from 1853 to 1903, viz.:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total imports and exports.
1853...	$ 263,777,265	$ 203,489,282	$ 467,266,547
1863...	243,335,815	203,964,447	447,300,262
1873...	642,136,210	522,479,922	1,164,616,132
1883...	723,180,914	823,839,402	1,547,020,316
1893...	866,400,922	847,665,194	1,714,066,116
1903...	1,025,619,127	1,419,991,290	2,445,610,417

The growth in importation, which is the most striking characteristic of the year's commerce, is very largely in materials for use in manufacturing. Only eleven months' figures are yet available in such detailed form as to show the increase by great groups, but the figures of the eleven months ending with May show that articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing increased 62 million dollars or about 20 per cent. as compared with the corresponding months of last year; articles partialy manufactured for use in manufacturing increased 4 million dollars or about 5 per cent.; articles manufactured and ready for consumption increased 18 million dollars or about 13 per cent., and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., increased 14 million dollars or about 12 per cent., while articles of food and live animals increased 15 million dollars or about 8 per cent.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Hay has left here for his summer home on Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, where he will remain until autumn.

Minister Squiers, at Havana, has cabled Secretary Hay confirmation of the newspaper reports of the ratification by the Cuban senate of the treaties ceding coaling stations to the United States and confirming the title of Cuba to the Isle of Pines.

In carrying out the program for the reduction of the force in the Philippines the secretary of war has directed that three regiments of cavalry and three regiments of infantry be returned to the United States as soon as transportation is available. The regiments having the longest service in the Philippines will be selected.

The czar having signified his willingness to nominate the arbitrators who are to meet at The Hague to settle the Venezuela indemnity issue, provided all parties concur in the request, the state department has communicated with the London, Berlin and Rome foreign offices on the subject, suggesting that they join in the application.

The President has appointed Dr. W. J. McGee, of the bureau of ethnology; Volney W. Foster, of Chicago, and Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan, to represent the United States on the American archaeologic and ethnologic commission, an outgrowth of the Pan-American congress in Mexico. The American commissioners will hold their first business meeting August 7.

The postoffice department has made public the following: "There seems to be a wide misunderstanding as to the present attitude of the department regarding rural free delivery. The statement has been published quite generally, particularly in the west, that rural routes that do not handle 3,000 pieces of mail per month and supply one hundred families, are to be discontinued. It is not the purpose of the department to disturb routes already established unless they are manifestly unnecessary. There are now on file in the department petitions for more routes that will supply over one hundred families than can be established with the present appropriation. This being the case, the department does not feel it wise, equitable or just to establish a route supplying less than one hundred families to the exclusion of routes that will supply more than one hundred families, the greatest good to the greatest number being the fundamental principle upon which rural free delivery is being established. As long as all of the routes that are asked for cannot be established because of the lack of sufficient money, the routes that will supply the greater number of families should certainly have preference."

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN HAIL OF BULLETS

Dead Rebels in Piles Behind Captured Barricades.

Soledad, July 21—Venezuela, Monday, July 20, 10 a. m.—Since the last dispatch was sent to the Associated Press at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the battle between revolutionary forces at Ciudad Bolivar and the Venezuelan government army commanded by Gen. Gomez, has raged fiercely.

Block after block was disputed, the government troops entering the city slowly. All the houses had been barricaded and the revolutionists had been firing from flat roofs, called azotoas. As the revolutionists finally abandoned the houses, after having taken all that could be used for barricades or to otherwise stop the advance of the government troops, they were immediately occupied by the government soldiers, who bored big holes in them so as to communicate with the adjoining houses, so now the city appears to have been struck by a cyclone.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the government forces, which were advancing from all directions, arrived near the center of Ciudad Bolivar. For two hours previously firing had diminished; but it was renewed with more vigor at 10 o'clock at night and illuminated the sky.

At 3 o'clock in the morning when the inhabitants of the commercial and foreign parts of the city, near the Alameda, saw the advance of the government troops, they all abandoned their homes and sought refuge in other parts of the city, crossing the streets amidst a hail of bullets and shells, the women carrying their children, the strong helping the weak. Many men in trying to protect the women, fell, struck by bullets, in the middle of the streets. What with the firing, the yells of the wounded and the crying of women and children, a terrible scene was witnessed, bad enough to disgust anybody forever with civil war.

The government troops, however, acted with humanity, especially the forces of Gen. Rivas, who, fighting bravely, was the first to order the attacking force to be merciful.

At 8 o'clock this morning the government generals, having effected a junction of their forces, north and south, and having received further supplies of ammunition, decided to push the attack on the center of the city. At 10 o'clock the government troops had captured the north side of the Alameda, the public park of Ciudad Bolivar, which had been defended by a double row of barricades. Behind one of these were found more than thirty dead soldiers lying on top of each other, while wounded men were seen on all sides.

At 10 o'clock the government commanders, seeing that only the artillery could make a break in the barricades of the Alameda, ordered twelve guns to open fire on them, and at the same time the Venezulan fleet, which had changed its anchorage so as to bring its guns to bear effectively on the city, opened fire.

The soldiers on both sides have had no food for two days, no ambulances are being used, and yet the fighting continues.

Monday, 4 p. m.—The advance of the government troops has reached the market place. The old customs house and the waterworks have been taken. The Dalton block, the property of the United States consul, where all the leading German and French firms reside, is now being attacked.

The jail is the center of a terrific resistance. All the defeated revolutionists have concentrated there. It is estimated that more than two hundred men have been killed in that vicinity. The artillery of the revolutionists is fiercely replying to the attack of the fleet.

For two hours past the fleet has been shelling La Soledad, which has suffered terribly.

The capitol is still in possession of the revolutionists, but the complete success of the government forces is assured.

IS A FRIEND OF LABOR

But He Insists on Law and Order and the Rights of the Individual.

Chicago, July 21.—Declaring that American civilization is of little use if men are to be denied the privilege of working and deprived of the protection of the laws, Judge Brown, who is an acknowledged friend of labor, yesterday charged the July grand jury to investigate labor conditions in Chicago and quoted a statute, heretofore unused, that will make it possible to return indictments against scores of unionists with reasonable assurance that they will have punishment meted out to them.

The charge given was strong and went into many of the disturbances that have taken place in the city recently. Unqualified denunciation of the action of mobs was included in the talk made by the jurist. While it was not said in so many words, it is understood the judge intended that his remarks should apply particularly to conditions that have prevailed in the region of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.'s plant in the last few weeks.

"There are conditions exposed in the usual sources of public information that demand serious investigation," said the judge. "Offenses against law and order are said to be raging. The lawful vocations of citizens are obstructed by means of assaults and intimidation. If the reports are true these conditions are a proper subject for your investigation. There can be no advance of social order and progress unless the laws are justly and vigorously enforced against those who interfere with the business of others. The taking of law into one's hands to gratify a principle or satisfy a spirit for revenge must not be permitted."

The statute which the grand jury was called upon by Judge Brown to enforce is sweeping in its provisions. It is one of the sections of the railway and warehouse act and provides for the punishment of those who interfere with the business of any corporation.

A FRIEND OF LINCOLN.

Huntington, W. Va., July 15.—Col. W. G. W. Laeger, aged 80, the founder of the town of Laeger, in McDowell county, and who was one of the largest land owners in the state, died here today. He was one of President Lincoln's warmest friends and did valuable service for the federal government in the West Indies, during the war of the rebellion.

Topeka, Kan., July 15.—Lieut. Col. Nelson A. Miles and his aide-de-camp, Col. Mauss, arrived in Topeka at 5 o'clock in a special car, and left at 10 o'clock, en route to Fort Riley. The distinguished visitor refused to leave his car, and denied himself to visitors or to see reporters. After a day's inspection of the post at Fort Riley, Gen. Miles will resume his journey.

Mysterious Case.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 17.—The authorities are investigating a case that appears to be most mysterious. The remains of Charles Stark, who died in the Albany city hospital on December 29, were disinterred today at the Polish Roman Catholic cemetery and it was decided that the trunk had been stuffed with straw. A dissecting knife with blood stains on it was found among the straw inside the body. The case opened with the discovery by George Stark, a brother of the deceased, of blood upon the face of the dead man while the remains were at a local undertaking shop. The inquiry which followed was taken into the Albany courts, but the physicians at the hospital insisted that an autopsy had not been held. The matter, accordingly, was dropped by the Albany authorities. The case will be reopened legally, when an attempt will be made to ascertain the cause of Stark's death.

ACTIVITY AT VATICAN

Soldiers Guard the Entrance to the Palace of the Church—Arrival of the Cardinals.

Rome, July 21.—The body of Pope Leo reposes today in the chamber where his last death struggle took place, which for the time being has been transformed into a mortuary chapel. Beside the bed a small altar has been raised on which flicker six candles, surrounding a figure of Christ handing to the cross. The chanting of penitential psalms goes on unceasingly, one group of kneeling Franciscans succeeding another in the performance of this holy office.

In the meantime today began the series of impressive ceremonies marking the demise of a pope and the initial preparations for the choice of his successor. The most solemn ceremony was the gathering of the cardinals of the sacred college in Leo's death chamber to officially pronounce the pontiff dead. This was followed by the historic ceremony of the removal of the fisherman's ring. These ceremonies were carried out with the accompaniment of all that stately pomp marking the rituals for a deceased pope.

Beyond the performance of these final offices to the dead, attention is now being turned to the preparations for the approaching conclave. The present expectation is that the conclave will begin about August 1.

Merry Del Val to Be Cardinal.

Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, today called together his colleagues for the first time to take part in a formal conference. Monsignor Merry Del Val, the first apostolic delegate to Canada, was provisionally appointed secretary of the consistorial congregation, replacing the late Mgr. Volpini. This, probably, will be followed by making the provisional appointment permanent. The position of secretary of the consistorial congregation has additional importance, since it will lead to the nomination of Mgr. Merry Del Val as cardinal by the new pope.

The cardinals who were absent at the time of the pope's death, are arriving here from all directions. Cardinal Gibbons is expected on Wednesday morning.

Body Prepared for Burial.

Late this afternoon, the body of Pope Leo was embalmed and clothed in full pontifical robes, preparatory to the funeral obsequies.

The day broke, amid thunder, lightning and a deluge of rain, as though nature herself was marking her distress at the death of the pope, but the downpour was of short duration, then the clouds broke and the sun shone on the stricken city.

Through the night and early morning many simple emblems of grief had been displayed; but the main thoroughfares did not present a spectacle of universal mourning. No flags were half-masted and no buildings were shrouded in crape, as when temporal rulers pass away. Driving through the Corso and other busy centers presented the usual scenes of animation It was in the poorer sections of the city that the evidences of grief were more manifest.

Closed for World's Mourning.

Along the side streets many small shops were closed and their fronts bore large printed placards, edged heavily with black, having the sign of the cross above and the words, "Chiuso per lutto mondiale," meaning, "Closed for the world's mourning."

Entering the Borgo district, leading to the vatican, the hum of excitement attending the event was more apparent. A steady line of carriages bearing cardinals, other church dignitaries and diplomats swung through the narrow lane, called the Via Borgo, leading to the Piazza of St. Peter's. Along these many shops were closed and the streets were filled with a motley Roman throng, peasant women wearing quaint, silken headgear, dark-skinned Roman beauties, groups of dirty, dishevelled monks with bare feet, fruit venders, hawkers, donkey carts, market women, nuns, ragged urchins and beggars. Through this human tangle wended a simple funeral hearse with two carriages. The exposed casket was piled high with beautiful flowers.

Quiet at St. Peter's.

Amid the throng Dr. Mazzoni was recognized, coming from the vatican, in a chance cab. He looked pale and jaded after his weeks of work with Dr. Lapponi at Pope Leo's bedside.

Coming now to the piazza of St. Peter's a scene of vital interest began to unfold itself. There was not the slightest evidence of bustle or confusion. The vast expanse enclosed within the stately colonnade looked majestic in its serenity. Although groups of people hurried here and there their presence was completely lost in the immensity of the whole.

Looking up at the window at which Leo XIII. used to sit the blinds could be seen half closed, admitting a narrow slant of sun to the death chamber.

Nowhere about the esplanade was there the slightest outward sign of mourning, neither on the church front nor on the columns or doors of the vatican, wherein lay the dead pontiff.

Soldiers in the Background.

The main entrance of the vatican showed the chief evidence of activity. As the equipage drove up with distinguished prelates the heavy iron chains continued to loop back the crowd, leaving a narrow aisle for the arriving dignitaries. Back of the chains were massed a crowd of the curious. The official presence of the Italian soldiery was kept noticeably in the background. At the foot of the stone steps stood an officer of Italian grenadiers in fatigue uniform and cap, with a small detachment of troops, so broken into squads that they did not have the appearance of being in martial array. With them were the vatican and municipal police, in sombre uniforms, with broad chapeaus, some topped with little blue pompoms.

Vatican Doors Guarded.

The ponderous bronze doors of the vatican were closed, presenting a front which might have withstood an army. The only means of ingress was a small opening which had been cut through the solid bronze bas-reliefs. Behind this tiny entrance, only wide enough to admit a single person, stood a Swiss guard.

Rumors are current that Rock Island railroad interests, backed by the Rockefellers and Marshall Field, are seeking control of the Erie road, with the purpose of creating a new transcontinental line.

MARKET REPORT.

Foreign Crops.

Washington, July 20.—The foreign crop report of the department of agriculture just out, based on advices received by the foreign statistical agent of the department at London, as late as July 1, is in brief as follows:

In Russia meteorlogical conditions have been in the highest degree favorable for the development of cereal crops in most parts of European Russia, and harvest prospects are considerably improved even in regions where conditions at the beginning of spring were unfavorable.

In Germany, a great improvement in all the minor cereals, particularly in winter rye has been shown the past months. The condition of every crop in the middle of June, is officially reported above medium, though winter wheat, potatoes and lucern were considerably nearer to good than medium, and all the others are graded about midway between the two conditions. Only an approximately good medium harvest of the spring crop in Austria is to be counted on at best. Maize promises well there.

In Hungary, unless there is more improvement before harvest, which is hardly expected, this year's outturn of the cereals will fall considerably below that of 1902, the deficiency in the case of wheat being about 15½ per cent.

Most of the Bulgarian crops are reported in very good condition. Storms and floods have caused extensive damage to crops and vineyards in Italy.

In France the estimated area of winter wheat is 681,724 acres less than in 1902. A marked improvement in wheat and other crops occurred there during June and the crops are doing well.

Generally favorable reports come from Denmark.

In Great Britain the wheat crop is everywhere somewhat late and hardly can come up to an average yield.

Advices to the department from the government of India estimate the total wheat crop harvested there in the spring 1903, at 290,261,104 bushels against a yield of 224,370,890 bushels in the previous year.

The final estimates of the department on the tobacco crop of 1902 in the United States are announced as follows:

The acreage, 1,030,734; production, 821,823,961 pounds; value, $17,563,510.

Russian Wheat.

London, July 18.—The Standard's correspondent at Odessa says the sudden cessation of the heavy rains, followed by hot ripening weather, has saved the crops at the eleventh hour. Everything is now in full swing throughout the whole of South Russia, and a fairly abundant yield is assured.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, July 21.—Close.—Identically the same factors that caused the weakness in yesterday's market, good weather and easier cables, were present again today and exercised a similar effect on the opening quotations. Cash and July opened at 75⅞c, ⅛c lower; September ⅜c lower, and December ½c lower. The weather map shows light rains in the middle west, with the extreme west and southwest generally clear. The temperature is lower in the extreme north and northwest. The forecast suggests clear weather for the northwest tonight and Wednesday and local showers for the middle west states for the same period. Local receipts show a gratifying increase, with a large majority new wheat and most of that contract. The cash article was not purchased heavily during the morning and before midday had extended its loss to ¼c. The futures fared better with a moderate trade. The latest in the gossip line is an attempt to kill the spring wheat crop with hot weather. Some whimsical weather prophet says the northwest is booked for a month of very hot weather. This would not be a very good thing for the spring wheat, but traders are rather disposed to wait until old Sol gets busy before they worry.

It is becoming apparent daily that the foreigners are not giving themselves much concern over American wheat prospects. They evidently think there will be plenty to supply all needs for they are purchasing very carefully. The primary receipts are twice as large as last week. They are today 759,000; last week, 365,000; last year, 1,208,000; shipments, 273,000; last week, 133,000; last year, 155,000. At midday the market was steady with September and December near last night's prices. After the noon hour had passed the traders seemed to take courage from the gradually increasing strength of the market and good support was forthcoming on every break. The cash business picked up during the latter half of the session and the close was ¼c higher for cash and July. September closed ⅜c higher, and December ⅝c higher. Fifteen loads of wheat were reported for export.

Corn sympathized with wheat and got away easier. September opened ⅛c lower and December ⅝c lower. The weather was the main influence and did much for the bears at the start, but the decline found a number of shorts ready to cover and the price for September jumped back to ⅝c over yesterday's close and December made a full recovery. Primary receipts were 58,000; last week, 529,000; last year, 462,000; shipments, 593,000; last week, 551,000; last year, 583,00. The trade was rather light and confined entirely to the September option, which closed with a gain of ¾c. July finished ½c over yesterday and December gained ¾c.

There was very little speculative interest in oats. The opening was ⅜c lower for September, which later recovered. The far option was unchanged at noon. The close was ½c higher for July and December and ¾c up for September.

Selling orders in seed were plentiful this morning and after opening 2c lower at $5.45 for October, that option eased off to $5.35. The close was 7½c higher at $5.40. The session today was the busiest one the seed market has enjoyed for some time.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	July 20 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	75⅞	76¼	75⅞	76¼	76
July	75⅞	....	....	76¼	76
Sept.	76⅜	77½	76⅜	77¼	77¾
Dec.	77⅜	78½	77⅜	78½	77⅞
Corn—					
July	....	....	....	51½	51
Sept.	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	49⅛
Dec.	47⅝	....	....	49	48¼
Oats—					
July				35½	35
Sept.	31⅝	32¾	31⅝	32¾	32
Dec.				33¼	32¾
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	$5.45	$5.35	$5.45	$5.40	$5.47½
Rye—No. 2. 53c.					
Timothy—Prime, $1.60; Sept., $1.50.					
Alsike—August, $6.35.					
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	77¼	76¼
Sept	76	77⅜	75⅞	77¼	77½
Dec	77⅜	78⅜	77⅝	78⅜	78
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	83¼	82¾
Sept	....	....	....	74¾	71½
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	84	85½
Sept	....	....	....	76¼	75⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
July	....	....	....	$14.05	$14.10
Sept	14.20	14.35	14.15	14.25	14.30
Lard—					
July	....	....	....	7.67	7.75
Sept	7.90	7.95	7.85	7.85	7.92
Oct	7.60	7.65	7.57	7.60	7.62
Ribs—					
July	....	....	....	8.25	8.27
Sept	8.35	8.42	8.30	8.37	8.40
Oct	7.97	8.10	7.95	8.07	8.02
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
July	75	75⅞	75	75⅞	75¼
Sept.	75⅝	76⅜	75¼	76¼	75⅝
Dec.	75½	76¼	75¼	76¼	75½
May	77½	78½	77⅜	78⅝	77¾
Corn—					
July	48⅜	49½	48⅜	49⅜	48¾
Sept.	48⅞	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	48⅞
Dec.	47¾	49	47¾	49⅛	48
May	47¾	49@⅛	47¾	49⅛	47⅞
Oats—					
July	36⅞	38	36⅞	37¾	37
Sept.	31¾	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	31⅞
Dec.	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	32½
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	80¼	81¼	80¼	81⅛	80⅝
Dec	80½	80⅞	80⅜	81	80
Corn—					
Sept.	55	56	55	56	55¼
Dec.	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	55

Money and Stocks.

New York, July 21.—Wall Street.—The stock market opened with an exceedingly irregular tone. New York Central rose ⅝ and there were small fractional gains in Rock Island, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and St. Paul. The steel stocks were under pressure and sold down to lower prices than yesterday. Five thousand shares of the common sold at 25 and 24⅞, compared with the closing last night of 25¼, and the preferred with the quarterly dividend off declined ⅞. Southern Pacific was off ⅝, Erie second preferred a point, and American Locomotive 1⅛.

Large selling was resumed in Rock Island and the specialties and some additional low record prices were made. Brooklyn Transit, Southern Pacific, Rock Island, Sugar and United States Steel stocks scored one-point losses. The railroad list generally receded to a fraction under last night. American Express dropped 7, North American 4¾, General Electric, International Pump and Norfolk & Western preferred 3¼, Virginia-Carolina Chemical and Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis preferred 3, Tennessee Coal 2¾, Lake Erie & Western preferred 2, Northwestern 1¾, Rock Island preferred 1½, and a number of others a point. Buying of the early firm stocks lifted them a fraction above yesterday's close again and there were full recoveries in Amalgamated and Brooklyn Transit, but prices yielded again before the end of the hour.

Another drive against the specialties carried the general list under last night again. But the standard railroad list moved narrowly and showed resistance. The steel stocks were notably weak, U. S. Steel losing 1⅛ and the preferred 2¼; Tennessee Coal 3, and Republic Steel preferred 2¼. Metropolitan Street Railway lost 2, the Securities Co. 3, Realty preferred 2¾, Colorado & Southern first preferred 3⅛, and Erie second preferred, B. & O. preferred and Pacific Coast 2. The market rallied with some vigor and New York Central, Union Pacific, St. Paul and Canadian Pacific rose 1@1¼ over last night. Great Northern preferred jumped 6, Lake Erie & Western 2, and Lackawanna 1⅛. Bonds were irregular.

Declines in the common and preferred shares of the United States Steel corporation, together with new low records in Rock Island common and Brooklyn Rapid Transit in the first hour of today's stock market, added to the feeling of uneasiness which has existed in Wall street for weeks past. Steel common sold down to 23⅞ and the preferred to 72¾. The absence of support to these shares created a profound impression. Both steel common and preferred changed hands in large quantities, one western house selling 14,000 shares in the first hour. A large portion of this lot was said to represent a loan which had been called in. The Standard railway stocks were firm in the main, but for even this class of securities there seemed to be little or no demand.

Trading was spiritless during the afternoon and prices drifted aimlessly on a narrow range. Leading stocks ruled well below their early high prices, but there was none of the earlier severe pressure against the specialties. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis broke 6½ and rallied 5½ to 69 between sales. Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling preferred dropped 5 and Smelting preferred and Colorado Fuel lost 2 in all, while Consolidated Gas gained as much.

C. A. KING & CO.'S 23D ANNUAL CROP REPORT.

BY FRANK I. KING.

The twenty-third annual crop report compiled by Frank I. King was issued to the trade today. It is the condensed result of over 4,000 replies to queries sent out to grain dealers, millers and bankers in six states namely, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri.

The report, while exhaustive in its completeness, is one of the most comprehensive ever offered to the public. Its accuracy cannot be doubted and it should prove invaluable in numerous ways to everyone interested in the grain trade. It reads as follows:

Toledo, O., Tuesday, July 21, 1903.

Kansas has the largest wheat crop any state ever raised. Missouri has only half as much as year ago. Ohio and Indiana about sixth less; Illinois about third less, while Michigan expects as much as a year ago. All but Michigan report present prospect below expectations of a month ago. Quality most excellent. Fully half of the farmers will sell freely early. Clover seed crop has good start. This is the condensed result of 4,413 reports C. A. King & Co. have received the past four days; 3,075 are from the large wheat counties.

Kansas promises as much as two years ago. A few of the largest wheat counties there have but little more than a year ago, but some which had a failure have record-breakers this year. Missouri, which last year raised more than any other winter wheat state, now has a black eye. It has suffered more than any other state. Ohio and Indiana are twins again this season, and are turning out a little shy of last year, when they had large crops. Illinois has been more unfortunate. Michigan, which raises but little and has not yet threshed, hopes to secure as much as last year.

Michigan is the only state which says the present prospect is as favorable as the expectations of a month ago. Missouri, Ohio and Indiana are somewhat worse. Kansas and Illinois are a trifle less favorable. Of the total reports 701 say prospect has improved a trifle; 1,310 say it remains about the same; 1,250 are a trifle worse and 896 much less favorable.

Quality promises to be excellent; 2,285 say about three-quarters of the crop will probably grade number two; 960 say about half, while only 780 think it will be poor. Kansas, Ohio and Indiana have the best, while Illinois and Missouri do not average quite as good.

Fully half of the reports say farmers will sell freely early.

Kansas farmers will sell the most freely. Ohio farmers are more inclined to hold. Farmers in the other four states are rather evenly divided about selling early. Crop is late. Our reports indicate farmers are not as anxious to sell as they were a year ago.

Large majority of those who are directly interested in the grain and seed business do not trade in futures; 922 say they do, while 2,304 say they do not. More would if they understood the advantages. We will try and explain later.

Clover seed crop has secured a very good start. It looks better than a year ago, when later it did not fill properly. Crop is later than usual.

New York Stocks.

Am. Loco com	18	18	17½	17½
Am. Sg. Rfig. Co	113¼	114	112¼	113
Atchison	63½	64½	63½	63¾
Atchison pfd	88	88¼	87¾	88
Am. Car & F. Co	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33¾
Anaconda	79⅛	79½	78	78
Amal. Copper	44½	46	44⅜	44⅝
Alton com	24½	24½	24	24
Balt. & Ohio	82⅜	83	81⅝	82¼
Brklyn R. Trans	46	48	45⅝	46½
Canadian Pac	121½	122¾	121¼	121½
Chicago & G. W	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝
Clover Leaf	21	....	....	21
Clover Leaf pfd	33⅛	....	....	32½
Con. Tob. 4's	58	58	57¼	57¼
Col. Fuel	50½	50¼	49	49
Corn Products	28¾	....	....	28¾
Ches. & Ohio	33¼	33¼	32¾	32⅞
Detroit United	69¾	..	..	69¾
Del. & Hudson	167	..	..	167
Erie com	29⅞	30⅝	29¼	29¼
Erie 1st pfd	66	67	65¼	66
Ice com	7	7	6	6½
Ill. Central	128¾	130	128¼	129¾
K. C. Sou com	20⅜	..	..	20⅜
Louis. & Nash	106	106⅝	105	105
Leather com	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
Leather pfd	80⅝	81	80⅝	80⅝
Manhattan	131⅝	132	131½	131⅝
Mex. Cent	20¼	..	..	19⅞
Metropolitan	117¾	117¾	115½	116⅛
Mo. Pac	97⅞	98	96⅝	97¼
M., K. & T. com	19½	19¾	19¼	19⅞
M. K. & T. pfd	40	....	....	39⅝
North Am. Co	80	....	....	82
N. Y. Central	117¼	118½	116½	117⅝
Nickel Plate com	24½	....	....	24½
N. & W. com	62¼	63¼	61¾	62¾
Ont. & Western	22¾	23	22½	22¾
Penn. Ry	120¼	121	120¼	120⅝
People's Gas Co	93½	94⅝	93¼	93½
Reading com	49	49⅛	48¼	49⅛
U. S. Steel pfd	*74	74	70⅛	70¼
Virginia Chem	40¾	41	39	41
Wabash com	21¾	....	....	21⅝
Wabash pfd	38	38½	37⅝	37⅝
Wab. Deb Bs	63	63½	62⅝	63
Western Union	82⅞	83	82¼	83
Wis. Cent. com	W.	&	L. E. Co	
W. & L. E. com	18⅛	....	....	18⅛
W. & L. E. 1st pfd	50½	....	....	50½
Wis. Cent. com	16⅞	16⅞	16	16¼
Wis. Cent pfd	36⅝	37½	36½	37½

* U. S. Steel pfd, ex.-div., 1¾ per cent.

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter — Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow 1-lb. prints, 23c; solid pack, 22c; dairy, 14@15c; packing stock, 13@14c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 22c; solid pack, 21c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11@11½c.

Eggs—Candled, 16c; at mark, 15c.

Cabbages—Home grown, $1.50@1.75 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5@6c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 15@20c.

Pie Plant—15@20c.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, 50c per doz.

Beets—Home grown, 25@35c per dozen bunches.

Tomatoes—Texas, fancy, per crate, 75@85c.

Spinach—40@50c per bu.

Celery—25c per bunch.

Asparagus—10@12½c per pound.

Onions—Green, 15c per dozen; Egyptian, $1.75 per bu., $3.50@3.75 per sack; Bermudas, $1.90@2.00 per crate; California, $1.50 per bu.

Peas—Home-grown, 75c@$1.00 per bu.

Wax Beans—Home-grown, 50@75c per bushel.

Green Beans—$1.50@2.00 per hamper.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.40@2.50.

Potatoes—85c and $1.00 per bush.

Fruit—

Cherries—$3.75@4.00 per bu.

Raspberries—$4.00@5.00 per bu.

Blueberries—$3@3.50 per bu.

Watermelons—20@40c each.

Peaches—Elberta, $2.75@3.00 per bu.

Poultry (alive)—Chickens, 10c lb.; broilers, 14@15c per lb.; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 10c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Chickens, 11@12c lb.; broilers, 15@16c per lb.; turkeys, 12c; ducks, 12c; geese, 11c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, July 21.—Beef dull. Pork easy. Lard easy. Prime western steam, $8.10.

Butter—Receipts, 17,998 packages. Market unsettled. State dairy, 14@18c; extra creamery, 20c; renovated, 13@17c; creamery, common to choice, 15@19½c; factory, 13½@15½c; imitation creamery, 15@17c.

Cheese—Receipts, 19,173 packages. Market irregular. State full cream, fancy small colored, 10¼c; small white, 10¼c; large colored, 10c; large white, 10c.

Eggs—Receipts, 15,017 packages. Market irregular. State and Pennsylvania firsts to extras, 17@18½c; western extras, 18@18½c; western seconds to firsts, 14@17c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16c; refined firm; crushed, $5.60; powdered, $5.10; granulated, $5.00.

Petroleum—Steady. Refined, all ports, 8.50@8.55.

Coffee—Quiet. No. 7 Rio, 5¼c.

Molasses—Firm. New Orleans, 31@40c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, July 21.—Poultry — Alive, firm; western spring chickens, 19c; fowls, 14½c; turkeys, 11c. Dressed—Firm; western broilers, 20c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 13@15c.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., July 21.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Supply of hogs light; strong heavy, $5.80@5.85; medium, $5.95@6.05; heavy Yorkers, $6.15@6.20; light, $6.30@6.40; pigs, $6.40@6.50. Sheep and lambs steady.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., July 21.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 30 cars; market opened strong; closed lower; Yorkers, $6.00@6.05; mediums, $5.85@5.95; pigs, $6.00@6.25. Cattle — Receipts, 6 cars; market steady on good cattle; easy on common; quotations same. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady on sheep; shade lower on lambs; best lambs around $6.25; possible, $6.50 for choice; fair to good lambs, $5.50@6.00; culls and common, $4.25@5.00; sheep quotations same. Calves—Receipts light; market fairly steady; tops, $6.25@6.50 for extra.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., July 21.—(Eirick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; strong; heavy and mediums, $6.05; yorkers, $6.10@6.15; pigs, $6.30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts light; market strong; yesterday's prices.

Chicago, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 1,500 Texans; steady; good to prime steers, $5.20@5.65; poor to medium, $4.25@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.60; cows, $1.60@4.50; heifers, $2.25@5.00; canners, $1.60@2.90; bulls, $2.50@4.25; calves, $3@6; Texas fed steers, $3.50@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts today, 18,000; tomorrow, 28,000; left over, 1,811; steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.30@5.75; good to choice heavy, $5.55@5.65; rough, heavy, $5.25@5.50; light, $5.40@5.70; bulk of sales, $5.45@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; sheep steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.40@4.00; fair to choice mixed, $3.00@3.60; native lambs, $4.00@6.40.

Cotton.

New York, July 21.—Cotton futures opened steady at the advance. July, 12.40; August, 12.12; September, 10.50; October, 9.71; November, 9.52; December, 9.54; January, 9.52; February, 9.50; March, 9.52.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 2@6 points under covering, which followed rather better cables than expected and uncertainty over the probable showing of the bureau report due at midday. The trading was largely professional and while the market was a shade more active than yesterday, transactions were comparatively narrow. The steadiness was continued after the opening. There was some demand from shorts for July, which bid that month up to 12.50 without finding a seller, while the general list showed gains of from 3 to 10 points.

At noon the market was dull but steady with prices net 10@15 points higher. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12.85; middling gulf, 13.10. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today, 100 bales, against 1,819 last week and 1,287 last year. For the week 6,000 bales, against 5,456 last week and 13,687 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 17 bales, against 156 last year and at Houston 11 bales against 162 last year.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 12.75; middling gulf, 13.00; sales, none.